Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,782. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895.—TWO PARTS SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ON SUNDAY, IN THIS CITY

Shall it Be "Drink Secretly and Be Drunk," or "Drink Openly and Be Decent"?

We Americans are, of all people in the whole world, the ones most devoured by worship of ourselves. Stop! I had almost forgotten the Chinaman—but still he modifies our case but slightly. When the genuine Yankee is unmuzzled upon the shores of Europe he commences by a search for some one into whose ears he can pour the story of our greatness. We are everlastingly telling the patient people on the other side that they ought to come over here and learn how to do things. We brag to them about our fine policemen; our elevated roads; our swift cable cars; our monstrous buildings. We despise their unenterprising ways, and we tell them frankly all their shortcomings. Sometimes our bragging is met by some European who asks us if in America we have pleasant gardens, where the poor people may enjoy the fresh air of an afternoon, while listening to music; or he asks us if the beautiful shores of Manhattan Island are dotted with bathing establishments, where young and old, rich and poor, may enjoy the salt water and the ocean breeze.

When this form of question is made to us, we do not hang our heads in shame, or seek to know how it can be managed elsewhere. No; not a bit of it. We amplify our chest and loftily remark: "Sir, we are a young country!" In this way we mysteriously assume that countries become great by the mere process of winding up our clocks; that good laws will be made for us in heaven, if we will but be patient.

For are we not the salt of the earth? Are we not a chosen people? Do we not constantly pray that our skirts may be kept clean from the contamination of godless Europeans?

***

But, perhaps, I am talking to some one who does not know the real New-England Sabbath. For, after all, New-York is not New-England; we are not even American, save in very homeopathic dilution. The man who seeks to stump the election district in which I live must talk seven languages and seventeen dialects.

In New-England, however, where all good Americans wish they had been brought up, the Sabbath and its observances overshadow every act of every citizen. In the beautiful city of Norwich, Conn., the most popular Congregational clergyman of the State narrowly escaped forfeiting his salary when it became known that his buggy sometimes traveled a mile in less than five minutes. That was some years ago, when I was preparing for college; but I shall never forget the painful way in which his efficiency as a preacher was bound up with the movement of his trotter. He was not dismissed from his pastorate, however, because medical evidence was forthcoming which proved, for a time at least, that rapid movement through the air was necessary to his lungs.

But there lived in Norwich at that time an exceedingly clever physician, who was socially placed under taboo because he was held to be unorthodox. In spite of this, however, he enjoyed a very valuable practice. It was whispered now and then that our pastor had received his fast driving license by the aid of this infidel medicus; but I left Norwich just then, and the rest of the story I never heard.

On Sunday mornings we rose at 7, and hastily disposed of a cold breakfast. It was regarded as rather impious to cook things on Sunday. At 9:30 we started for church, but before starting we devoted an hour to the study of our Sunday school lesson. The church service lasted until about noon, when we walked back, about a mile, to a cold dinner. Immediately after this meal we walked again to church and sat for an hour or two at Sunday school, after which we again walked home and had a cold supper. Immediately after this meal we again trudged out to church for another service, returning in time to go to bed, worn out in body and mind. In Norwich I lived with most excellent people. The head of the house was a keen sportsman, and many is the good day's shooting we have had together. He was a man of liberal culture—a healthy minded American—one who had stroked his crew at college, and whose blood ran red in his veins.

That Sabbath in Norwich remains a nightmare to me; yet I lived many of them under every circumstance that was calculated to make their memory less a thing of dread than they would have been to the average lad.

***

So much for the Sabbath of New-England. And are we strong as a Nation because of that Sabbath, or in spite of it? Often did I ask myself that question in the days when I lived with a German professor on the banks of the River Havel, not far from Berlin. I was fresh from New-England when I entered his family, and his task was to make me learn German and several other useful things in a painfully short time.

Of course, I then held the accepted New-England doctrine that Germans were essentially godless. It was with considerable inflation of spirit that I reflected upon the important civilizing rôle I was presumably to play—namely, to keep alive the flame of New-England orthodoxy in the midst of a people hitherto deprived of the truth. Nine out of ten New-England boys would have felt as I felt, for that is the proportion of my compatriots who from Sunday to Sunday hear the praises of American Christianity and listen to deprecating views regarding the Christianity of others.

On my first Sabbath morning in this German family I was waked by much clapping of hands and the dancing of merry feet to the tune of a waltz performed by the professor's wife at the piano.

"Ha!" thought I; "just what I was told to expect—these are godless people—I must be careful."

But who can resist the contagion of a jolly laugh, good music, and a floor for dancing? Soon my soul curled up between two octaves; my feet danced for a dozen, and I had sold my soul to the devil of German hilarity—and on the Sabbath!

Confession is good—let me revel in the goodness of this day.

Soon entered my bespectacled and long-haired professor. He had made excavations in the classic soil of Greece, and babbled the slang of Homer with a fluency that seemed to me uncanny. He was full of archaeological figures, and never tired of expatiating upon the glories of our great forefathers who built the Acropolis and made Pallas Athene mistress of the world.

"Here," thought I, "comes the insidious heathen who will seek to corrupt me!"

But in the most matter-of-fact voice he called to us: "Now, children, get your hymn books; it's church time."

And away we went to the garrison church and sang the glorious hymns of Martin Luther, in company with several thousand Prussian grenadiers, whose voices sounded like the roaring of the swelling surf on a West India coral reef. I wondered that Frederick the Great did not squirm in his coffin down below for the very volume of this fierce Christian demonstration.

The church was full, there being about as many men as women—to say nothing of the swarthy soldiers who crowded tier upon tier of galleries. The clergyman preached of duty—duty to man, duty to God. He was a fervent speaker, and his people listened with marked attention. I could not but marvel how so godless a people could produce so excellent a minister, and wondered if there were more such churches in Germany. I thought there could not be many, anyhow.

When the last hymn had been sung and the benediction offered, we trooped out into the sunshine and joined the hundreds of jolly Germans, all volubly discussing the sermon they had heard and the plans for the remainder of the day. Already I had commenced to modify my severe opinion originally entertained. I began to feel that a professor who went to church of his own free will and listened each Sunday to so excellent a preacher could not be wholly wicked.

From church we hurried home, had a hasty lunch, and then sallied forth and boarded a small excursion steamer. Now, in Norwich there had been in my time something akin to a riot because a benevolent society had organized a water picnic to New-London. The best people of the town had looked upon this attempt as a species of desecration—as an attack upon the foundations of good government. When, therefore, I found myself puffing along with the professor and his family on this beautiful Sunday afternoon I could but hope devoutly that no one in Norwich would hear of the depths to which I had sunk. We steamed past some beautiful parks and palaces, and the professor told me stories connected with the great rulers who had lived in them—notably the great Frederick. Then we stopped by the side of the stream, where a beautiful forest spread on all sides from a lawn on which many German families had gathered together for social recreation. Tables and chairs there were in plenty beneath the trees, and nimble waiters balanced a bewildering number of beer mugs as they flitted between a house hard by and the people at the tables. A large orchestra played excellent music, and many couples were dancing on a floor of boards surrounded by rustic seats. The German mammas knitted and chatted while their daughters danced or otherwise amused themselves. The German papas appeared to be wholly occupied in convincing each the other—all speaking at once, all getting rather warm at it, and all requiring a draught of beer to counteract the effects of much talking.

"At last," thought I, "here is the cloven foot of the German devil. These people will soon all be drunk, and then we shall have a scene of riot."

The professor seated me by his side and introduced me to several of his friends, who raised their hats very politely and asked me occasionally if I understood all they said, and whether they should speak more slowly. "They certainly appear to have excellent manners," thought I, "but they have not yet entered upon the drunken state."

The afternoon wore along most agreeably. The gentlemen were all people of university education—not the kind of people who would have been seen at a beer garden in New-England.

Occasionally I was appealed to, as an American, to give information. For instance: Did we have beer gardens in America?

Did people go there on Sundays? Was there much drunkenness in America?

My command of the German language was then so slight that it would have been difficult for me to explain satisfactorily to my German acquaintances why it was that Americans could not drink without getting drunk. They certainly would not have understood my exposition of the New-England Sabbath, and would have concluded that Americans were very bad people—for they required such very severe laws.

***

The gathering broke up toward evening. Not a drunken man had I seen; not an unbecoming gesture. Everybody had apparently enjoyed himself hugely, and the net cost of the afternoon had been perhaps 30 cents to each one.

That evening as we walked home through the town I asked the professor if people did not get very drunk in Germany. He looked at me in surprise. "Why should they?" he asked. "I don't know," said I, "but in America we think that people should not drink." The professor looked at me curiously. This was evidently a new sensation for him. He could not understand it. He was forced to conclude that we in America drank either very bad beer, or were a very depraved people, and, as I learned to know Germans more intimately, I realized more and more the standpoint of my professor. We Americans are not more than half civilized in this matter of spending our Sabbath. We proclaim to the world that our people must not amuse themselves of a Sunday, because they will get drunk and act like rowdies. In Germany, on the contrary, the people are trusted to behave themselves, with the result that no German need fear to take his wife and children into any of the hundreds of public beer gardens that furnish recreation of a Sunday afternoon.

***

But perhaps you think that my picture is not a fair one—that I have depicted only the college professor. Granted. Then, let us take a Sunday in Berlin, amid a gathering of Socialists, out in the northern part of the city—that part which corresponds to the east side of New-York, the East End of London, the Montmartre of Paris. I went alone one Sunday a year or two ago, to spend a day among these Germans whom Bismarck stigmatized as Reichsfeinde, (enemies of the Empire.) Their meeting place was on the edge of the park in which lie buried the revolutionary reformers who fell in the bloody days of 1848. I first visited this strange cemetery and found there many Socialists decorating the graves of those whose names were dear to them. Then I strolled through a huge beer garden filled with tables, at each of which sat poorly dressed people, talking and sipping beer. There were mothers and daughters, fathers and sons. They were all nominally in sympathy with the Socialist Party, but, so far as the eye of a stranger could tell, they were good, average, work-a-day Germans, spending a quiet afternoon in a particularly harmless manner.

As I took my seat at a table where there happened to be a vacant chair, no one treated me as an intruder, though my neighbors were, for the most part, stonemasons. I explained that I was an American traveler interested in German politics and had come to see their May Day, or Labor Day, celebration. That was enough for them. They drank my health and the health of the great Republic.

Then the music played a march, and all rose to form in procession. Each paid for the beer he had drunk, and within ten minutes I was marching along through the streets of Berlin, a Socialist at either elbow and ten thousand more before and behind. There were policemen in plenty on the outskirts, for the Berlin policeman is a very cautious man; but this band of Socialists made no more trouble than a church congress. They had been drinking the best part of the day, but I saw no man drunk.

Now, if these be the bad people of Germany, who behave so well, can we Americans not be trusted to reach at least the standard of a Berlin Socialist?

***

In Germany the beer garden is not the only resort of the good citizen on Sunday. He has all the museums open to him, all the beautiful picture galleries. There are excellent concerts for lovers of music, and the stage provides good plays—notably our Shakespeare. The German of healthy mind is shocked when he hears of our Sunday. He has no newspapers so full of filthy news as some of our dailies retail on the Sabbath morning. He is horrified to hear that the large proportion of New-Yorkers do not go to church, and that a great many who try to make merry on the Sabbath day get very drunk in so doing.

A German philosopher who recently visited us put it to me in this way: "When the average American learns to behave himself with a beer mug half as well as an average German, then it will be time enough for Americans to give us lessons about the proper way to spend our Sundays."

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

WILL THE FIFTY PAY

Mr. Thornton the Hope Angel of the Republican County Committee.

SEPARATE HEADQUARTERS FOR FUSION

Its Advocates and Their Money Are For It and There Is Gloom and Woe in the Camp of Mr. Platt's Followers.

Some heavy, dark shades were drawn down over the windows in Republican county headquarters yesterday afternoon. The rooms were dusky even when the bright October sunshine was streaming in golden bars just outside. Fred S. Gibbs walked through the rooms with noiseless footsteps. Cornelius Van Cott spoke in whispers. Alfred R. Page glided about in silence. The office boy went to a corner and drew dollar marks on a sheet of blank paper. "Jake" Kemple was writing letters, and the scratching of his pen could be heard across the room. The place was lonely, bare, and uninviting. Silence oppressive and funereal had taken the place of the joy of the day before.

A voice, hollow and barren as a November blast, broke the silence.

"It was a gold brick," said the voice.

"We'll get some of it yet," said another voice.

"Same old game that was played last year," said another.

"Patterson ought to have staid away a day or two longer," came from another corner.

These remarks had reference to the action of the Committee of Fifty. That body, through its Executive Committee, had decided yesterday to open a headquarters of its own. It looked over the estimates made by the Republican Campaign Committee of the amounts of money needed, and gently but firmly resolved to conduct a campaign of its own. It appointed a committee consisting of Cornelius N. Bliss, Adelbert H. Steele, and Elihu Root to secure headquarters and make such arrangements for a campaign as they saw fit. It determined not to allow the Campaign Committee of the Republicans to reach down into its cashbox and take the money which the millionaires of the Fifty's Finance Committee contribute toward the election of the fusion ticket.

These facts were made known at Republican headquarters early in the afternoon. If some crêpe had been hung on the door knob, the evidences of mourning would have been complete.

The campaign songs which Charles H. Treat has been making were not made public, as it had been announced Monday they would be. Mr. Treat was not there. It was said that the Campaign Committee was in no mood for singing, and possibly the songs would forever remain unsung.

"This was not the way it was understood here last night," said Alfred R. Page, and there was resignation in his face.

"What is the opinion of the County Committee on the subject?" was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I doubt if their real opinions are ever expressed," said Mr. Page.

Fred Gibbs and Cornelius Van Cott tried to make light of it, but the most that they could say was: "It is something as it was last year." One ray of hope was sent to pierce the darkness. It came from Amasa Thornton, who never gives up the ship so long as there's a dollar left in the locker.

"What is it that the Committee of Fifty has done anyhow?" asked Mr. Thornton.

"Decided to open headquarters of its own, conduct its own campaign, and spend its own money," was the information given to Mr. Thornton. For a reply he gave the only joyous note of the entire chorus in these words:

"I tell you, they'll pay to our pot just the same."

"How much?" he was asked.

"Well, I don't know how much," he said, "but I'm betting we get a contribution today. I'm offering odds of two hats to one they chip $15,000 to our pot to-day.

"Don't it stand to reason? What becomes of the fusion ticket if the Republican Committee doesn't make a campaign for it? Suppose we sit back and let the Fifty go ahead, where will it come out? Do you suppose one campaign can be made for Senators and Assemblymen and another separate and distinct one for the fusion ticket? I should say not. I tell you the Committee of Fifty is made up of men who have sense, and they'll pay to our pot. Now, you hark to what I'm telling you."

This ray was caught up by others. Mr. Thornton had come like an angel of hope. Men who had not seen a dollar earlier in the day, and had been complaining of the gross "inhumanity" of the Fifty's action, let their fancy follow Mr. Thornton's rainbow words until hope revived, and they were echoing his words: "They'll pay to our pot."

The men appointed by the Fifty to make the preparations for the headquarters are all anti-Platt Republicans. This fact, taken in connection with the disposition of the Fifty to spend money only for the fusion ticket, without regard to Senate and Assembly nominations, was not lost at the headquarters, where the Platt men are in full control. The talk of an outbreak of hostilities between the Platt and anti-Platt Republicans was renewed.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Fifty are fairly explicit in their position, although they were not prepared to say yesterday in so many words that they would not "pay to the Republican pot."

After the conference at the Chamber of Commerce it was announced that the campaign work would be begun at once, and some preliminary work, it appears, has thus early been done. A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union next Wednesday night. James C. Carter, it was said, will preside, and the other speakers will be Wheeler H. Peckham, Joseph H. Choate, and Seth Low.

The position of the Committee of Fifty as regards the financial transaction between it and the Republican County Committee was made fairly plain by Charles Stewart Smith, Executive Chairman of the Fifty.

"Will the Committee of Fifty send its contributions to Republican headquarters to be disbursed by the managers there?" was the question the reporter asked Mr. Smith.

"I cannot give you a categorical answer to that question," Mr. Smith replied. "The most that I can say is that we intend to put such money as is contributed where we think it will do the most good. We are working for the success of the fusion city ticket, and we do not propose to let the money we raise be spent in making campaigns for Senatorial and Assembly candidates. We are for the fusion ticket, emphatically."

Some difficulty arose on this point at Republican headquarters Monday, when there was such joy at the prospect of securing a liberal share of the Fifty's money. Something was said by the Fifty's representatives which gave the Republican managers to understand that they must keep hands off when they were considering legislative nominations. This may have been the stumbling block which separated the Fifty from the County Committee and settled the determination of the former to handle its own funds to a large extent.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.

These words were repeated by a voice which sounded like that of Fred Gibbs as the matter was discussed yesterday. It was difficult to bring all to Mr. Thornton's hopeful strain, "They'll pay to our pot."

A PERSISTENT ENGLISH RUMOR

Lord Salisbury Will Withdraw in Favor of Balfour and the Foreign Minister Will Be Dufferin.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Chronicle, in its issue to-morrow, will recall the old rumor that Lord Salisbury will withdraw from the Premiership in favor of his nephew, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, now First Lord of the Treasury, and will mention a report that the Prime Minister intends to relinquish the foreign portfolio in favor of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France.

The Chronicle admits that there may not be much, if any, truth in the reports.

AMENDMENTS TO SUNDAY LAW

German-Americans and Liberal Sunday Workers Make a Questioning Proposition to Candidates.

The German-American Reform Union and the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws have sent to each of the local candidates for the Legislature a letter, asking him for an expression of his views in regard to amendments to the present Sunday laws.

The proposal made by the joint associations is that in cities of the first and second class the sale of wine, beer, and other beverages shall be permitted Sundays between 6 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and between 1 in the afternoon and midnight. It is also proposed that the sale of foodstuffs Sundays shall be permitted until 10 A. M., as at present; and also between 5 and 7 in the evening, to accommodate those who have no means of keeping food fresh in their houses during the hot season.

Following is the text of the letter:

New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.

Dear Sir: The German-American Reform Union and the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws hereby respectfully request you to favor them with a written expression of your views on the passage by the next Legislature of a bill amending the present Excise law to the effect that the sale of wine, beer, and other beverages shall be permitted in the cities of the first and second class on Sundays, between 6 and 10 A. M., and 1 and 12 P. M., under conditions which, for the securing a quiet observance of the day, the Legislature may see fit to impose.

And also your views as to the passage of a bill amending the respective sections of the Penal Code to the effect that the sale of food shall be allowed on Sundays until 10 A. M., and between 5 and 7 P. M. Yours respectfully,

CARL L. LEWENSTEIN,
Secretary German-American Reform Union.
J. M. JACOBS,
Secretary United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

It will be seen by the wording of the letter that it is tentative, and framed so as to elicit a statement of the views of the candidates rather than to commit either side to any fixed opinion of what should be voted for. The letter itself indicates a compromise between the extreme supporters of more liberal Sunday laws and those who would be content with the opening of the beer gardens in the afternoon of Sunday.

This letter is intended to take the place of the pledge put forth some time ago by the German-American Reform Union for acceptance or rejection by Legislative candidates, as it was found that this pledge might be construed as an offense against the Corrupt Practices law.

NAVAL OFFICERS GREATLY SURPRISED

The Herreshoff Torpedo Boats Taken Completely Out of Their Hands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The naval constructors and engineers are greatly surprised and disturbed over an order issued by Secretary Herbert, taking out of their hands entirely the construction of two torpedo boats, the contract for which has been awarded to the Herreshoff Company.

On the award of the contract, a representative of the Herreshoffs called on the Secretary, and urged that expert supervision by departmental representatives be waived in their case. It was represented that this supervision was ordinarily exceedingly troublesome to contractors, and that in the case of reliable firms, such as that of the Herreshoff Company, the Cramps, the Union Iron Works, firms of experience and reliability, it was not necessary to keep at the works a constructor and an engineer, whose sole duty was to see that the contract obligations were carried out. It was suggested to the Secretary that these Inspectors were sometimes troublesome in their exactions, and oftentimes put the contractors to a great deal of trouble and expense without much consideration.

Secretary Herbert has concluded to allow the Herreshoff people to build the torpedo boats without the usual supervision of engineer and a constructor. This is the first time, it is said, in the history of the navy, when contract work of this magnitude has been carried out without the rigid inspection of an engineer and a constructor. The department will not be entirely without representation, however, for Secretary Herbert has detailed Commander G. A. Converse, in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, for this duty.

THE COUNTRY CLUB AT NEWPORT

It Will Close Its House Nov. 15, Instead of Dec. 1, as Announced.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—The date for the closing of the Country Club was to-day changed from Dec. 1 to Nov. 15. It was decided to build a staircase for the rather abrupt descent from the clubhouse to the polo field. Four bronze statues are to be cast in Munich for the clubhouse ballroom. The figures will be heroic in size. Whitney Warren, the architect, goes abroad to superintend their making.

Col. Edward W. Neil and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, returning from New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heckscher of New-York are among the day's arrivals.

Henry Clews, William H. Osgood, and J. Hooker Hamersley of New-York closed their villas to-day. The Hamersleys go to Newburg for a month, before opening their town house.

Mrs. J. P. Kernochan will give a big tea at the Country Club Oct. 30.

A Tompkinsville House Robbed.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Oct. 22.—Thieves ransacked the apartments of Mrs. C. Ahrens, in the Baltimore Flats, a fashionable apartment house, to-day, and took about $700 worth of jewelry, silverware, clothing, and cash. The family was spending the day in New-York. The thieves entered through the dumb waiter shaft from an empty flat on the floor below.

A Report That Was Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Commissioner General Stump has reported to Secretary Carlisle that, as a result of a personal investigation made by him, he is satisfied that the charges made that large numbers of Japanese are entering the United States as contract laborers or paupers is unfounded.

BURGLARS FIND PARADISE

Officers Watch Each Other While Night Prowlers Work.

HACKENSACK IS ONCE MORE RAIDED

A Church Furnishes the Marauders a Resting Place Until the Hour Arrives for Them to Begin Operations.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Protective Association, which is going to rid the place of burglars and other undesirable visitors, has two New-York detectives on duty. These sleuths spent last night prowling about looking for the robbers in case they should attempt to return to the village after giving it a rest of about two weeks. Once or twice during the night the detectives saw the Chief and the Captain of Police, the only two officers in the place, patrolling their ten miles apiece of street.

The Chief and the Captain saw the detectives, and stalked them about as often as the detectives stalked the uniformed men. While the rival guardians of the peace and property of the town thus stealthily watched each other, the busy burglar plied his trade, and when he thought he had made enough for one night, he went to his home or club or somewhere else.

The burglars reached town, it is supposed, early in the evening. There were several hours to pass before the ones at which they might reasonably hope to work undisturbed. They did not go to a hotel and register, however, nor did they walk the streets, so the Chief and the Captain and the two detectives could see them and "run them in." In place of that, they began at once to "burgle." They went to the Episcopal Church and forced an entrance. The soft cushions furnished them with a good bed, and they retired to rest. It is not known that they had an alarm clock along. They did not oversleep, and promptly at 2 o'clock they sauntered forth to rid Hackensack of its surplus wealth.

They entered the church undetected, but they were not so fortunate in getting away. A dog at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Holly, the pastor of the church, heard them going, and set up such a racket his master armed himself and set out to investigate. The manse was undisturbed, and the minister investigated the church. He realized in a short time that the burglars had been there, but it was too late then to do anything further. Nothing had been disturbed in the church except the cushions, and nothing had been taken.

At about the time the rector of the church was retiring, after making the church once more secure, Mrs. J. V. B. Rapp, who lives on Union Street, near Central Avenue, was awake. She was not thinking of burglars, and was paralyzed with fright when the door leading from the hall to the bedroom was softly pushed open and a man's head thrust into the room. Mrs. Rapp says she tried to scream and could not. She tried to jump up, but could not, and lay on the bed perfectly conscious of what was happening, but incapable of exertion of any kind. She says she was dead for the time, with the exception of her brain. She saw the burglar advance across the room without making a noise and lift her husband's vest from its resting place. Then he picked up the coat and felt it. There was nothing in the pockets, so he carefully replaced it. Then he picked up Mr. Rapp's trousers and hung them over his arm, where the vest had preceded them. He went to the bureau and took from it a diamond stick pin and pinned it under his vest lapel. Then he looked about the room as though searching for something else, and not seeing it, slowly and quietly walked toward the door. Mrs. Rapp watched him until he reached it. She was trying to move or cry out, but she was still too frightened to succeed. When the marauder was entirely out of her sight the capability for action suddenly returned, and she uttered a scream and leaped out of bed at the same moment. Mr. Rapp landed on his feet almost as soon as his wife did. She uttered the one word, "burglars," and her husband reached for his trousers. They were gone, so he threw up a window and yelled for help. He heard the burglar go down the street on a run. The trousers and the vest were found this morning near the Union Street crossing. They were minus a gold watch and chain and a roll of bills amounting to $100.

The burglars are supposed to have entered the house of J. G. Ackerson, on Prospect Street, next. They did not get much there, as they left after securing an umbrella and a coat.

Prospect Street did not prove good hunting ground, for, after the small haul at Mr. Ackerson's and a failure to enter the residence of O. H. Krause, the night prowlers must have concluded the street was a bad one for them, and they called at the residence of Edward Goldschmidt, a lawyer, whose office is at 50 Broadway, New-York. Since the burglars last visited this place, Mr. Goldschmidt has been sleeping with a revolver under his pillow. For some reason he did not put it there last night, but left it in his bureau. Instead, he had a long and heavy hickory stick so placed at the side of his bed that he could grasp it without rising, and he lay on the bed so as to command the door. Mr. Goldschmidt was half awake last night when a man entered his room. With a single movement, the lawyer brought the stick into play. The blow fell short and the burglar drew the door shut, so that the stick struck it instead of his head. Mr. Goldschmidt leaped from bed and made a dash for his revolver. Just as he reached it, the door opened again, there was a report of a revolver, and a bullet whizzed over Mrs. Goldschmidt as she lay in bed, past Mr. Goldschmidt's outstretched arm, and lodged in the wall within a foot of the bureau.

Mr. Goldschmidt grasped his revolver, and, turning, fired. He was too late. The burglar closed the door and the bullet lodged in its edge. Mr. Goldschmidt started toward the door, and it was again thrown open and a shot fired. He replied in kind, but all bullets went astray. Before Mr. Goldschmidt could reach the door the burglar was down stairs and out of the house, and lost. He secured $15 before entering the lawyer's room.

It was about 3:30 when the Goldschmidt burglary was committed, and it is thought to have been the last of the night's work. The detectives to-night are searching, and the Chief and the Captain are patrolling their lonely ten-mile beats, and Hackensack is sleeping with one eye open. Up to a late hour persistent search failed to locate the burglars, so their plans for the night could not be ascertained.

Ex-Gov. Campbell Ill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Chairman Anderson of the State Democratic Committee received a telegram from Mrs. James E. Campbell to-day stating that her husband is suffering from sore throat, but that he expects to resume his work on the stump to-morrow.

TERMS OF BRAZILIAN AMNESTY

Officers May Not Re-enter Active Service Before Two Years from Now, but Are Entitled to Full Pay.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Oct. 22.—The Brazilian officers who took part in the recent revolutions and have been pardoned are not to be permitted to re-enter active service until two years shall have elapsed, but they may draw their full pay.

Admiral Mello, Gen. Silveyra, and Martin will return to Rio de Janeiro next month.

VILLAGES DESTROYED BY FIRE

Meadow Valley, Wis., Wiped Out and Babcock Threatened—Towns in Iowa and Texas in Ruins.

JUNCTION CITY, Wis., Oct. 22.—Meadow Valley, a village in Juneau County, on the Valley Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, has been wiped out by fire. The fire originated in a large cranberry marsh near the village. There was a high wind at the time, and the fire spread to the village before the residents had a chance to fight the flames. The town of Babcock is threatened with destruction. Meadow Valley was a village of 100 population. Al. the residents are dealers in cranberries.

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 22.—The town of Bagwell, in Red River County, twenty-two miles east of here, was almost destroyed by fire last night, only a few buildings in the outskirts of the place being left standing. The loss will reach $100,000.

ALTA, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The business portion of Alta was nearly wiped out by fire, which started in Collier's meat market this morning. The total loss is about $50,000, fairly covered by insurance.

MADISON, Minn., Oct. 22.—A loss of $150,000 was caused this morning by the destruction of forty buildings by fire. Most of them were business places and of frame. The insurance is $43,000. Two brick buildings saved the rest of the town.

SCARSDALE'S STOLEN GOODS FOUND

Burglar McElroy Confesses, and Police Make Two More Arrests.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Scarsdale gang of burglars has been broken up, and about all the plunder in the recent burglaries at the homes of B. W. Tone and Col. A. B. Crane has been recovered.

Thomas McElroy, who was arrested yesterday, lying drunk beside the roadway, with a couple of bottles that had contained sherry near him, and in whose pockets was found some of the silverware taken in the two burglaries, told Sheriff Johnson and his deputies late last evening all about the burglaries and where the plunder was hidden.

Following the directions of the prisoner, they went to a barn on the Popham estate and there, hidden under some hay, were found three bags of the silverware. Two overcoats, two pairs of shoes, two umbrellas, and some miscellaneous articles were also found. The Deputy Sheriffs put all the goods into a wagon and brought them to White Plains, to await identification.

They also arrested on suspicion Thomas Dolan and Andrew Fisher. McElroy told the officers that there were six in the gang, but that only two had been implicated in these burglaries. Dolan may prove his innocence, but the other two will be held for the Grand Jury, to decide of what offense they have been guilty.

These arrests and the recovery of the property gives the greatest satisfaction to the people of Scarsdale, who were getting tired of these nightly burglaries.

PROSTRATED IN THE SUPREME COURT

Gen. Thomas Ewing Taken Ill While Arguing a Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, the distinguished lawyer and physician, was physically prostrated in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon while arguing the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York vs. the Chicago, Portage, and Superior Railway Company. He had not been well for several days, and the strain imposed by the exertion of speaking was too great. Remedies were applied, and in a short time he was so far recovered that, accompanied by Mrs. Ewing, he was driven to his hotel.

Beyond a slight delay occasioned by the removal of the speaker to the Marshals' room, there was no interruption of the proceedings of the court, the argument for the trust company being taken up and concluded by Mr. Miller I. Fouchard, associate counsel. It was noted as a singular coincidence by Mr. Justice Field and some of the older attachés of the court that Gen. Ewing should have been overcome almost in the same spot and under the same circumstances as his father, the venerable Thomas Ewing, Sr., on the 22d of October, 1869.

Quarreling over Their Son's Body.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 22.—William R. Thornton of 256 Palisade Avenue, applied to the Board of Health to-day for a permit to move the body of his son, Arthur, who died two weeks ago from membraneous croup.

The record showed that the body had been interred in a plot in Arlington Cemetery, and that Mr. Thornton owned the plot. It also showed that Mrs. Thornton, the boy's mother, had the body moved, Oct. 17, to another plot in the same cemetery.

The board's counsel, C. H. Winfield, found that the parents, who had separated, were engaged in a struggle to secure possession of the body. The permit for a second removal was refused.

Will Not Vote for Hardin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Cassius M. Clay, Jr., issued a card to-day, addressed to the Democratic State Campaign Committee, in which he declines to take the stump in behalf of Gen. Hardin, the Democratic candidate for Governor. He charges that Hardin has repudiated the platform of the Democratic State Convention on the money issue, and says he will not vote for Hardin. Clay made the race for nomination for Governor against Hardin, and was defeated by a small majority.

They Cannot Find Heoffer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—C. W. Heoffer, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, whose letters to Senator Brice and other Democrats, offering to sell his vote in the election of a United States Senator, have just been published, has disappeared. The Republican State Committee was unable to locate him to-day, and a special from Greenville, his home, says he left for Chicago last night. It is the general opinion that he has fled.

Liberal Victory in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—An election was held to-day to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature for Montreal Centre. C. A. McDonnell, Conservative candidate, who was supported by the Provincial Government, was "snowed under," being defeated by Dr. Guerin, Liberal, by a majority of 1,261 votes. The Liberals are jubilant over the result.

Insane Mother Tended a Dead Son.

Thomas Breslin, employed at 42 Duane Street, had been absent four days. His employers sent to his home, 19 Catherine Street, yesterday, and the messenger found the man dead, with his insane mother kneeling by his side. She thought he was only ill.

Seeks a Voluntary Dissolution.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed Charles R. Flint of New-York and Frank H. Cassedy of Newburg, N. Y., as receivers of the Kilmer Manufacturing Company, which has applied for a voluntary dissolution.

WELCOMED TO ATLANTA

A Crowd of Twenty Thousand Meets the President.

GREETS HIM WITH HEARTY CHEERS

The Mayor of the City Gives a Banquet in His Honor—No Toasts and No Speeches—The Programme for To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—President Cleveland and his party arrived here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Twenty thousand persons were massed in the streets which converge at the Union Station, and they greeted the President with cheers as he stepped upon Georgia soil.

The President was ushered into a carriage drawn by four white horses. President Charles Collier of the exposition, Vice President W. A. Hemphill, and Mayor Porter King of Atlanta took seats with him.

Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, Smith, and Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson, with the lady members of their families, and General Passenger Agent Turk of the Southern Railway, followed in other carriages, escorted by members of the exposition Board of Directors.

The party proceeded through the crowded streets to the Aragon Hotel, where rooms had been prepared for its reception. The assemblage of people all along the way was greater than ever before was seen in Atlanta.

The President smiled and bowed as he passed up the familiar streets, and seemed to recognize a number of persons in the throng.

The trip down from Washington was without special incident. Danville, Greensborough, N. C., and Salisbury, N. C., did not get a glimpse of the President, as he was not up when his train shot through those towns. Although the hour was early, there was a crowd at each point, but they were doomed to disappointment.

Charlotte was the first town at which Mr. Cleveland showed himself. The train stopped there for twenty minutes, and the President shook hands with a large number of the 4,000 townspeople who had assembled. Twelve hundred school children marched past, and two or three military companies were drawn up in line.

Spartanburg turned out five or six thousand strong to see the President.

At Greenville, S. C., the President shook hands with all who could get to him, and had a pleasant word for the children. The Cabinet members also took part in the handshaking, for nowhere in the land is the great American passion for shaking the hand of dignitaries stronger than in the Palmetto State. This programme was kept up all down the line.

The President, the Cabinet members, and 100 prominent citizens were entertained at dinner to-night by Mayor Porter King, at the Aragon Hotel.

The table was in the design of the letter C. Mayor King sat in the centre of the outer line, with President Cleveland on his right and Vice President Stevenson on his left. Gov. Atkinson of Georgia sat directly in front of the Mayor, with Secretary Carlisle on his right and Secretary Lamont on his left. The other Secretaries were in the immediate vicinity of the President and Vice President. The dining room was decorated elaborately with tropical plants and the National colors. The dinner was intended to be a representative one, and the guests included the State, county, and city officials, and the jury of awards at the exposition.

While the gentlemen were at dinner the ladies of the Cabinet party were the guests of Mrs. Smith, wife of Secretary Smith, at the Grand Opera House, witnessing the production of "1492." The boxes were draped tastefully with the National colors and flags of foreign countries.

There were no speeches at the dinner. It was stipulated that there should be nothing in the nature of toasts. The only public utterance which Mr. Cleveland expects to make will be the address which he will deliver to-morrow in front of the Government Building.

To-morrow will be the greatest day at the exposition. Atlanta is crowded with visitors, who have come to enjoy it from all parts of the country, but chiefly, of course, from the States adjoining Georgia. Business of all kinds will be suspended.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation appealing to the citizens of Atlanta to abandon all business and attend to the proper reception of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. The city offices will be closed.

The President will leave for the exposition grounds at 10:30 in the morning. He will not have a military escort, but will review the troops from a stand in front of the Government Building. He will make his address from this stand, and not in the auditorium, as at first announced. He will see the Government Building first, and then all the party will have a luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club. He will be escorted through all the buildings in the afternoon. In the Negro Building there will be a reception for colored people. There will be fireworks at the grounds at night, a reception down town, and at midnight the party will leave for Washington, over the Southern Railway.

Opposing a Concert-Hall License.

The Parkhurst society is objecting to a license being granted to the Manhattan Concert Company to open up Theiss's former place, in East Fourteenth Street, as a music hall.

The Rev. George H. Bottome of Grace Chap

ADDRESS BY MR. DEPEW

Carnegie Hall Filled So that Many Were Turned Away.

THE LARGE AUDIENCE KEPT LAUGHING

The People Urged to Vote the Republican Ticket in a Speech Full of Quips and Anecdotes.

Chauncey M. Depew was at his best last night, when he spoke at Carnegie Hall. He was full of wit and anecdote, and when the audience was not laughing at some of his stories it was wildly cheering his allusions to the work of the Republican Party and reform. He started out in a characteristic way.

"I am here in Carnegie Hall," he said, "but I would rather be making a speech in the Bowery. It is there that you find the pulse of the people. If the Bowery is all right, New-York is all right. I have found that if you wish to know how an election is going, you do not learn it in the hotels, or in the clubs, or in the places frequented by fashionable people, but among the plain folks. And the only thing necessary to bring about a reform is to arouse the plain people to the necessity for it.

"Up to the present time, the campaign has been conducted by the campaign committees, and the newspaper reporters. Campaign committees are good things, and newspaper reporters are indispensable, but they do not constitute the whole people.

"The reform man thinks that when he wins a victory it will last forever. He forgets that the devil never sleeps, and, while the reformer is sure of victory and takes a nap, his snores are the trumpet call of the devil to battle.

"The experienced hunter knows that the tiger is never so dangerous as when he lies down after the first bullet is fired into him. So, to make sure, he puts three more into the beast before he goes to take the hide. We seem to be satisfied with the first bullet, and if we don't look out when we go to take the hide of the Tammany tiger he will get up and make a meal of us.

"We are making much fun of the Good Government Clubs just now. We ought not to do it, for they aided much in the overthrow of Tammany. We should welcome all reformers for—"

"Even Parkhurst," cried a voice in the gallery.

"Yes, including Parkhurst," said Mr. Depew. "He is a distinct variety. There is nothing I admire more than a sincere crank. Not, of course, meaning that Parkhurst is a crank.

"There has been in this country a despair of obtaining good government. So fatal was this despair twenty-five years ago that we believed the only salvation was in Albany. So Albany passed all our laws for us, and was the centre of all our power and corruption. Then we cried for home rule, and home rule, power and corruption was brought to New-York.

"The Democratic cry has been for home rule. They got it, and what did they do with it. Lansingburg was put under the control of Inspectors and corruption was increased, and Buffalo was thrown into the hands of a gang. Then came the indignant cry of the people, and the Constitutional Convention was called.

"The first thing the convention did was to give the cities home rule by separating the municipal from the Governmental elections. Now you can elect a Police Justice without expressing your views on the tariff.

"And now we are asked to go back to the good old times. I don't think much of the good old times, when robbers lived on the highway, and the Baron living in his castle on the Rhine came out and plundered as he chose. I prefer the good nowe times of the telephone and electric light, and an honest Police Commissioner, who enforces the laws. [Cheers.] The good new times, when a man can carry on his business without being forced to pay tribute to some unknown power.

"Senator Hill and the Democrats say the present laws violate personal liberty. Our ancestors, at considerable risk to their personal liberty, dumped the tea into Boston harbor. But this is not a question of tea. Now, whose personal liberty is it that is at stake? There are 10,000 saloons in New-York. Each one employs two bartenders. This makes 20,000 men who now take a day off, with their wives, instead of selling liquor. Their personal liberty is all right.

"Then there are several thousand men who used to get into jail Sunday night. If they voted the right ticket, they got out Monday; if they didn't, they went to Blackwell's Island. Now, they are at home with their families. Their personal liberty is all right. Again, there were men, who, after being fabulous, would get pugilistic, and would spend Monday having a doctor crisscross their faces with courtplaster. Now they walk in the parks with their families. Their personal liberty is all right.

"Tammany says the people of this city want everything run wide open, and the police never in sight. That's what they call personal liberty.

"I remember once when a road agent was hanged. The body was cut down, and the people crowded around to see it. The undertaker came up and said: 'Stand back. Give the corpse a chance to breathe.' Now if we are wise, we won't give the Tammany corpse a chance to breathe.

"The Democrats talk much about their platform. This is the resolution they really adopted: 'We are in favor of the most rigid laws closing saloons on Sunday, but we are against the enforcement of those laws.'

"For thirty-five years I've been in favor of home rule; home rule in everything. I'd like to see the Legislature give this city the right to open its saloons wide or close them, as it pleased. Then you would find the Catholic priests and the Jewish rabbies on the same platform. Give us home rule and the politicians would think the day of judgment was not far off.

"What is this Puritan Sunday, this Sunday without light or hope? From the time I was four years old until I was twelve I hated the American Sunday as much as does any New-York saloon keeper. I had to go to church and to Sunday school, and learn texts, and yet nine-tenths of me that is worth preserving is the result of that teaching.

"Once there was an American traveling with a party of Englishmen. He wearied them to death with his bragging. Our mountains were the highest, our rivers the longest, our women the most beautiful on the face of the globe. Finally they gave him a 'knockout' drop, and put him in a graveyard, and hid in the bushes to watch results. It was in the gray of the morning when he awoke. He saw the gravestones and pondered. Then he said:

"'I reckon this is the Resurrection, and those blasted foreigners are sleeping yet. America is the first to rise.'

"We rose last year. It was the waking of everything good, and is to be completed next year. Then we shall return to the good old times. The supreme period of American prosperity was when the House of Representatives was Republican; when Thomas B. Reed was Speaker; when the watchword was 'Protection to American Industry,' and when William McKinley was its prophet. Next year we shall return to the good old times."

Mr. Depew closed with a tribute to ex-President Harrison, which called out prolonged cheering.

The hall was filled long before Mr. Depew began his speech. In fact, it was four-fifths filled with ticket holders before the doors were thrown open. Long before that time crowds of people had gathered at the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Streets entrances, and the crowd was so dense and impatient that a detail of fifty policemen had to be sent for to keep the street clear and prevent the doors being forced open by the pressure of the people jammed against them.

Inside the hall all was light and brilliance. The balconies were draped with large American flags of bunting and smaller ones of silk, which presented a most artistic appearance. Boswald's Band was in the orchestra railing and played a series of patriotic and popular airs, which won much applause from the audience.

The stage was fitted up with tiers of seats for the Vice Presidents, many of whom were accompanied by women.

Mr. Depew came into the hall after 8 o'clock. As he mounted the steps to the platform he was greeted with long and loud cheers, while the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mr. Treat then opened the meeting in a few words in which he spoke of the representative character of the audience.

"Last year," he said, "the cry was, 'Down Tammany, and a greater New-York!' This year the cry is, 'Down Tammany, and keep her down, and a better New-York!' On election day we will send Tammany Hall to its political catacomb by the votes of an outraged people."

He then introduced Edward Lauterbach, who was greeted with loud cheers. The meeting was called, he said, by the Republicans, but tickets had been issued to men of all parties, for the purpose of securing the destruction of Tammany Hall, which, he maintained, was not only the desire of the Republican Party, but was the paramount duty of every patriotic citizen.

The Republican county platform was then read and adopted, with but one dissenting voice. This dissenter sat in the rear end of the hall and piped out, "No," in a shrill treble when the vote was called for. His vote was received with a mixture of laughter and shouts of "Put him out!" but quiet was soon restored, and Chairman Lauterbach went on with his speech.

"The great question," he said, "is, 'Shall Tammany rule?' we have once said that it shall not, but if we were sure in that feeling there would be no need of calling this mass meeting, no need of sounding the tocsin of alarm. What causes us to fear that the verdict rendered last year is to be reversed? It is because, with shrewdness and care, and cunning, an issue which if of no importance, which has no right to be considered, has been thrust upon the people by Tammany Hall. For that reason it is necessary for us to express the situation of the Republican Party.

"The excise law conceived by David B. Hill was not intended to be liberal. It was purposely made illiberal. It was passed by a Democratic Assembly, and Senate, by the influence of Tammany, and signed by a Democratic Governor. And by it the enemies of Tammany were oppressed until, in the hope of obtaining relief, they became unwilling members of the Hall."

Mr. Lauterbach then spoke of Mr. Roosevelt and his enforcement of the law, and lauded him for his conscientious work. After discussing the planks of the Republican platform, he returned to the excise law:

"When Warner Miller put that plank in the platform at Saratoga," he said, "it was not meant that the present ridiculous Sunday laws should stand. What was meant was that new laws should be adopted, which shall do justice to all."

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg spoke after Mr. Depew, and said that the present issue was practically the same as last year—to defeat Tammany. He said that while minor instructions were being brought forward, the real purpose of the fight was the same, and friends of good government in all parties should not forget it. Turning his attention to National affairs, he advocated Gov. Morton for President, and denounced the Democratic Administration for its alleged waste of public funds.

He spoke at length of the Waller case, and compared it with that of A. K. Cutting, whose release from prison was secured by President Harrison.

Mr. Quigg was followed by Edmund Wentworth.

MR. STECKLER STILL HOPEFUL.

Man Who Controls the Wienerwurst Coterie's Votes Visits Headquarters.

After the noise and turmoil of a busy day there is no better place to go than Room 110 in the Colman House, the headquarters of the Independent County Organization. The contrast from the pushing, hustling outside, work-a-day world is startling. It is the abode of rest and perfect quietude.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called there yesterday afternoon. The soft velvet carpet deadened his footsteps till he reached the door. There were seven men in the room. Three were gazing fixedly at the floor, two were dozing, one was yawning, and the seventh, in a corner near the window, was gazing idly into the street. All wore their hats and did not appear to belong in Room 110. Two of them looked up when the reporter entered. They whispered for a moment and dozed off again. The silence was embarrassing.

"Can you tell me who is in charge here?" asked the reporter of the man near the window.

He looked up reproachfully and whispered, "Nobody."

Ten minutes passed and not a word was said.

It was very warm. A couple of first-edition afternoon papers of Oct. 21 were on the table, but no one cared to read them.

"Do you expect Alfred Steckler?" the reporter asked.

"I dunno," the man at the window answered. "Maybe."

"Julius Harburger likely to be in?"

"He might," the man whispered.

"And Charles Steckler?"

"He ought to be here."

Half an hour passed, and three strange men silently entered and sank into chairs. It was whispered that they were influential members of the Bretzel Bakers' Literary Union. They soon fell under the mystic influence. At 4:23 a very tall man entered. He sat down, lighted a cigar, and glanced about the room. Then he slid forward a few inches in his chair. His hand fell idly by his side, and his cigar smoldered and died out. It was little thought by those present that this plain-looking man controlled the votes of the Eldridge Street wienerwurst coterie.

Charles Steckler rushed in at 5 o'clock.

"How is the campaign going?" asked the reporter.

"We are going to win. Yes, Sir, it's a fact—on doubt about it—we are going to win."

The gentlemen in waiting awoke, rubbed their eyes, and one by one talked with the leader.

LIEUT. GOV. SAXTON AT WORK.

Doing Some Campaigning This Year—His Visit to Oneida County.

Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton was at Republican State Headquarters yesterday. He is doing some campaigning this year. It was said at headquarters that he would speak in Albany to-night and in Buffalo next Monday night.

The Lieutenant Governor was in this city yesterday to attend a meeting of the commission appointed by Gov. Morton last Summer to devise improved methods for enacting legislation at Albany. The meeting was held in a down-town office. Mr. Saxton, Simon Sterne, John S. Kenyon, and ex-Senator John J. Linson were present. Lieut. Gov. Saxton was chosen Chairman. Adjournment was taken until Nov. 11.

"I have been in the Oneida County Senatorial district," said the Lieutenant Governor, "and the contest there between Senator Coggeshall and Mr. Weaver is very close."

"Who will win?" he was asked.

"Many Republicans believed a short time ago that Coggeshall would be elected," he replied. "It did look that way. There has been a change in the feeling of late, and the indications favor Weaver."

WHY MR. THORNTON RESIGNED.

Tells About Leaving the Campaign Committee in the Fifteenth.

Amasa J. Thornton has resigned from the Republican Campaign Committee in the Fifteenth Senatorial District. This is Mr. Pavey's district. The action of Mr. Thornton was the result of factional troubles among Republicans. It is here that Thurlow Weed Barnes figures. It is here that Job E. Hedges, private secretary to Mayor Strong, and James W. Auten, and others have been contesting for supremacy.

The Hedges men, who are also Pavey men, conceived the idea that Mr. Thornton was hostile to Mr. Pavey, because Mr. Pavey had been threatening to bolt machine caucuses. They suggested that Mr. Thornton ought not to be on the Campaign Committee.

"Why did you resign?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Mr. Thornton.

"I'll tell you the plain truth," he said. "Some of Pavey's friends got the idea that I was 'sawdusting' Pavey. They thought I ought to get out. Having been on the committee long enough to see that it was 'set up our way,' I had no hesitation in getting out of the way."

"What do you mean by saying it was 'set up our way'?"

"Why, simply that there are seven members of the committee who are in our crowd, while there's one in theirs. It didn't make much difference whether I staid or not. Pavey'll be elected anyhow."

Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, and hence to cure all nervous troubles, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

CART-TAILING IS RISKY

East Side Gavroches Have Missiles and Like a Mark.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ARRAIGNED

Appreciative Listeners—Mr. Chapman on Financial Sustenance for Thomas C. Platt—Inexpediency the Issue.

Cart-tailing with Good Government stump speakers through the east side after nightfall, however profitable it may be, is very picturesque, and at all times free from monotony.

A real stanch Good Government man should hold up the end of a truck without ever so much as flinching from an old shoe or a decayed turnip. Like the Great Reaper, the gamins on the east side love a shining mark, and the Chinese lanterns which dangle from the poles of the trucks just fill the bill.

"Whoop! Whoo-oo-oo-oop 'er up. They's a-comin'. It's them. The Goo Goo carts!" rang out from the corner of Eldridge and Houston Streets as a mob of street arabs drew up to receive cart number one as it swung into Houston Street westward.

"Steady everybody!" called out W. R. Scharton, who was Captain of the party. "They're going to fire." And a minute later there was a bombardment, some of the missiles being unsavory.

Yells of "supe," "scab," and "Chawlie-boy" followed, but the truck, drawn by two sturdy cobs, soon distanced the mischief makers and reached the corner of Grand and Forsyth Streets, where a large crowd soon collected around the vehicle and listened decorously to speeches from John J. Chapman, Nathaniel H. Lewis, and Mr. Scharton.

The audience numbered many with intelligent faces, who appreciated the drift of Mr. Chapman's speech just as he intended they should, for he wished to have it understood exactly what he thought of the Chamber of Commerce and the fusion ticket.

This is the part which especially pleased the audience:

It has been well known for many years by all persons having the least familiarity with our affairs that the greatest of all the great evils in our political life was the existence of persons controlling the Legislature, who, by means of their power over the legislators, were enabled to levy contributions from the great corporations as a price of protection against hostile legislation.

This is the great danger of our society. It is so great, so overpowering, that no other political evils are to be considered in comparison with it. Many times have I had conversations with distinguished railroad managers of various political movements. And it has been the invariable custom to point to this blackmailing of the great corporations as the monstrous wickedness in the midst of us to which he wanted a remedy found. "Why," he would say, striking on the surface, "it is intolerable," he said, "unless you strike at that." How can you reach it?

Now, there have been certain aspects of the last two weeks' happenings which seem to throw a vivid light upon a cure for this most monstrous of all evils. We have seen the Chamber of Commerce, that most well-meaning, public-spirited body, and the Committee of Fifty subsidizing the bankrupt exchequer of Mr. Platt and so strengthening the power of Mr. Platt all over the State.

We have seen this pictured with the accuracy of a view in a kinetoscope. We have seen almost the checks being handed over which were to build up Mr. Platt, and enable him to force more checks from the same class of men during the Winter. A cure is at hand. There is but one cure—a general raising of the standards throughout the community. That cure will come in time. is coming now, has been greatly advanced by the publicity given to this recent transaction, and is destined to be more strikingly advanced in the progress of the campaign, during which the object lesson shall be brought home to the minds of the people.

This is the great opportunity which is offered to us, this is the true and far-reaching issue of the present campaign. Beside it all petty questions of inexpediency, all petty questions of office getting, and the substitution of one set of men for another set of men in the Register's office and in the County Clerk's office sink into insignificance.

The other speakers also held the attention of the audience fairly well and seemed to impress them. When a speaker referred to Croker and Platt, Dr. Parkhurst and Paddy Divver, after talking of Gen. Washington and the British, there invariably arose a murmur of recognition, and faces brightened with the light of intelligence.

Going down Forsyth Street to East Broadway and Jefferson Street, where was made the last stand of the evening, the truck ran a gantlet of missiles which came near extinguishing the illuminations. Police interfered to quiet things down, however, and the rest of the trip was made without molestation.

MR. SEXTON NOT INDORSED.

The Action of Government Club F on Candidates for the Legislature.

At a special meeting of Good Government Club F last night, at 524 Hudson Street, it was decided by a vote of 18 to 8 not to indorse the candidacy of Lawrence E. Sexton in the Thirteenth Senatorial District.

The meeting was called to hear the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the qualification of candidates for the State Senate and Assembly to see whether any of them could be indorsed by the club.

Henry. D. Sedgewick, Chairman of this special committee, told the meeting that as a result of his investigations no candidate was worth discussing or recommending in any of the Senatorial and Assembly districts covered by Club F, with the exception of Lawrence E. Sexton, the Senatorial candidate in the Thirteenth District. Alfred R. Conkling opposed Sexton.

"Thousands of men," he said, "think they cannot be party men in National politics and independent in municipal politics. Sexton is a good fellow, but this club cannot indorse him."

"Barney Martin must be defeated at all events," said Mr. Callanan; "he is not fit to represent anything or anybody."

"I think it would be wise," said William H. Rand, "to keep out of Senatorial nominations. At the same time, it would be an abuse of discretion not to do everything we can to defeat Bernard F. Martin."

"We cannot indorse a man because he is a good fellow," said Oliver C. Semple; "but why is Sexton not a member of a Good Government Club?"

Several other speakers declared for Sexton or no one, and when the question was put Mr. Sedgwick's motion to indorse Sexton's candidacy was lost by 18 votes to 8.

Cuticura

FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura** (ointment), the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

5/A **HORSE BLANKETS** ARE THE STRONGEST. Awarded highest prize at World's Fair. Made in 250 styles. Square Blankets for the road. Surcingle Blankets for Stable. All shapes, sizes and qualities. The Best 5/A is the

5/A BAKER BLANKET.

Many Have Worn 16 Years. Thousands of testimonials. Sold by all dealers. Write us for 5/A Book.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

Handsome New Styles in Sterling Silver.

Fruit and Ice Cream Sets of various combinations in elegant figured and brocade silk cases.

Appropriate for Complimentary Gifts.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Alfred R. Conkling then made a special report to the meeting, recommending the candidacy of John D. Blackburn, (Rep.,) in the Ninth Assembly District.

SPEECHES FROM TRUCK NO. 2.

R. W. G. Welling and Others Very Heartily Received.

The speakers on Good Government Truck No. 2 addressed over 1,000 persons on the east side last night. They were respectfully and attentively listened to, and many of their most telling points were appreciated and applauded.

Truck No. 2 left Club Y a few minutes after 8 o'clock, bearing R. W. G. Welling, William Blau, Good Government candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District; Alexander S. Dresher, Francis Skinner, and Benjamin Reass, President of Club C. The truck was wrapped with Good Government banners, as were the three other trucks that started out at about the same time.

There was no difficulty in getting an audience, as many followed the truck from its starting place to the corner of Pitt and Rivington Streets, where the first stop was made. Within two minutes after the truck was stopped the streets were filled from curb to curb with people, 90 per cent. of whom were men, anxious to hear what would be said to them.

Mr. Welling, the Dean of the speakers on the truck, was the first to address the crowd. He received cheers from time to time and many hearty responses to his request for aid in securing good government for the city.

His audience was easily held, as it was eager to hear of and understand what was expected of it. He told them, in language suited to their comprehension, and with stories in illustration, what a mistake they would make if they voted either the Tammany or the fusion ticket. He impressed upon them the need for taking the city offices out of the hands of professional politicians, urged them to vote his ticket, and explained to them how it should be done.

William Blau, the candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District, followed Mr. Welling, and addressed the gathering in German—the German of the east side, with which he is thoroughly familiar. His audience was as quiet and receptive as was ever any audience that listened to the most renowned speaker.

Mr. Blau pointed out to his hearers the evils that formerly existed, and, to an extent, still exist, in the City Government, and showed them wherein lies their power to help remedy that from which they suffer. He spoke of their emigrating to better their condition, the advantage that is being taken of their ignorance of our political ways, and assured them that they could if so resolved become the masters, instead of being the chattels, of the bosses.

He spoke eloquently, and received a good speaker's reward—he was cheered and urged to continue many times.

From Pitt and Rivington Streets the truck was moved to Sheriff and Stanton Streets, where another large crowd soon gathered. The speakers again met with a hearty reception, and, in addition to those who had spoken before, Messrs. Dresher and Reass urged their hearers to vote the ticket headed with an anchor. As in the former case, they were all applauded, and when they drove off to Fourth Street and Avenue C many calls for them to come back and talk longer went after them.

At Fourth Street and Avenue C Mr. Skinner was the first to speak to the great crowd that quickly gathered. He, like the other speakers on Truck No. 2, spoke easily and well, and showed an earnestness and a familiarity with his subject that at once subdued the few noisy persons in the crowd, and gained him close attention. The other speakers on the truck followed him, and when they drove away it was to loudly expressed hopes that Mr. Blau would be elected to the Assembly.

CARLISLE'S NAME REJECTED.

Westchester County Clerk Rules Against Republican Candidate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Congressman B. L. Fairchild this morning filed with County Clerk John M. Digney a certificate of the nomination of George L. Carlisle of New-Rochelle, by a convention of delegates representing the Republican Party in the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, Oct. 19, for the purpose of filling a vacancy caused by the declination of John N. Stewart, who was named for the office Oct. 5. The certificate for that convention was duly filed, but is deemed defective by reason of the reapportionment of that Assembly District subsequent to the nomination of Mr. Stewart.

A written objection to the certificate filed to-day was made on the ground that the time for filing regular party nominations has passed. The County Clerk sustained the objection, holding that the law requires certificates to be filed at least twenty-five days before the day of election.

Congressman Fairchild said he would at once apply to the court for a mandamus to compel the County Clerk to place Mr. Carlisle's name on the regular ballot.

ROBERTSON WILL NOT VOTE.

The Repudiated Senator Did Not Take the Trouble to Register.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 22.—George W. Robertson of this place, who was repudiated by his Republican constituents and thereby failed to get a renomination for State Senator, has failed to register this Fall, although he lives within a hundred yards of the place where the Board of Registry in his district met several days and evenings. He therefore cannot vote this Fall.

It is said that many of his sympathizing friends have also taken the same course.

The Republicans nominated J. Irving Burns to succeed Mr. Robertson.

TWO OLD MEN RUN DOWN

William Meehan's Leg Fractured and Edward Powles's Cheek Cut.

William Meehan of 77 West One Hundred and First Street, who is eighty-one years old, was knocked down at Reade and Church Streets yesterday afternoon by Truck 8,595, belonging to John O'Meara of 8 Sutton Place.

He was immediately taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his right thigh was fractured.

The driver of the truck drove rapidly away, and had not been arrested up to a late hour last night.

Edward Powles of 95 Sheriff Street, a tailor, sixty years old, was knocked down at Broadway and Fourth Street yesterday afternoon by a bicycle ridden by George Benedict, a negro boy, who was delivering parcels for a dry goods house.

Mr. Powles received a bad cut on the right cheek, which was dressed by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital. He said Benedict was not to blame for the accident, and the lad was not arrested.

An Education in Election Matters.

So many changes have been made in election methods by the adoption of the new blanket-ballot law that even the most intelligent voter will require some information as to what will be necessary for him to do in order to vote correctly as he wishes.

An excellent little manual, explaining all the details of the new election law, the intricacies of nominations, registration, the ballot and how to mark it, the proper way to act in the voting place, the campaign calendar, and the laws relating to election frauds, has been issued by James H. Manning of Albany, N. Y. Everything that a voter is likely to need to know is set forth clearly and plainly. All questions that are liable to arise are answered in this pamphlet. A correct sample ballot, such as the voter will use election day, accompanies each copy.

Altogether, it is a most useful book, and the information furnished for 10 cents, the price of the pamphlet, insures a thorough education on election matters, such as every citizen should possess.

Are You Low-Spirited?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Worry is worse than work—makes a man sick quicker. Worry comes largely from nervousness. Horsford's Acid Phosphate clears the brain and strengthens the nerves.

RATIFIED BY TAMMANY

Democratic State and Local Tickets Heartily Indorsed.

PERRY BELMONT ON THE ISSUES

He Discusses Home Rule and Excise Questions—Speeches by Judge G. M. Beebe, E. E. Anderson, and Others.

Tammany ratified the Democratic State ticket and its own local ticket last night.

It was such a ratification meeting as there has not been "in and around" Tammany Hall certainly since the Presidential campaign of 1892. It was, in fact, a multiplication of ratification meetings, for there was the meeting in the main hall, the German meeting in the room of the Committee on Organization, and the three meetings that were addressed from stands on Fourteenth Street. There were brilliant decorations, half a dozen bands, half a hundred speakers, and plenty of fireworks.

Tammany Hall was crowded at the outset, and Fourteenth Street was densely filled with people. There were between 12,000 and 15,000 people "in and around" the hall.

The crowd was a shifting one, moving from one meeting to another.

Interest was detracted from the main meeting in the great hall of the Wigwam, where there were miles of flags and bunting and where the Democratic emblem set in gas jets was the central figure in the decorations, by the playing of bands outside and by the cheering at the overflow meetings.

The State ticket got a hearty indorsement.

The meeting in the large hall was called to order at 8 o'clock by ex-Street-Cleaning Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, who was Chairman of the Ratification Committee. He introduced Charles A. Jackson as Chairman.

Mr. Jackson joined Tammany Hall about three years ago, after he had declared that he would be the last man to "turn out the light" on the County Democracy.

"It is never too late to mend," said Mr. Jackson on taking the chair, and then he went on to explain that he does not believe in men who call themselves Democrats supporting candidates for legislative offices when they know that the only thing they could possibly accomplish would be the defeat of the regular Democratic nominees.

Mr. Jackson referred to Warner Miller as a man who came down to this city from Herkimer, where every barroom is open on Sunday, to insist that every saloon in this city must be kept closed.

Mr. Jackson got a big cheer when he said that any Democrat who would vote for other than the regular Democratic nominees for the Legislature would prove himself a traitor to his political creed.

John B. McGoldrick read the platform of the Tammany City and County Convention, and it was adopted as the resolution of the mass meeting.

Then Chairman Jackson introduced George M. Beebe of Monticello, Judge of the Court of Claims, as the first speaker. Judge Beebe got a warm reception. He called on all Democrats to give their loyal support to the State ticket, and to the regular Democratic candidates for the Legislature. He criticised Warner Miller's recent speech, and said that the ex-Senator was to Thomas Jefferson as a microbe is to a mastodon. Judge Beebe pointed at the record of the last Republican Legislature, and dwelt upon the necessity of Democratic success this year.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont was next introduced. He received a most flattering reception. His speech dealt with the home rule and excise questions, and was the feature of the evening. It was in part as follows:

The supreme issue to be decided by the contents of the ballot boxes two weeks from to-night is whether or not the next Legislature shall be required to begin an intelligent and persistent effort to give a greater share of Democratic "home rule" to the large cities of the State, and especially to this City of New-York.

If such a reform in the statute law of the State is carried out, I am sure that it should be committed to legislators who really believe in the reform, have labored for it in the past, and have not come in at the eleventh hour merely to promote other projects.

Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing that the Sunday question and the drink question on other days have been so suddenly and abruptly thrust into this year's election, the Democratic Party is not responsible therefor. The controversy mainly rages over the Sunday law and its recent interpretation, reversing a previous interpretation. Inquiry respecting the party which, a long time ago, invented the present Sunday law, does not seem to me of much consequence, inasmuch as the real question is who, in the existing emergency, is in favor of its modification. And yet, it is persistently asserted that these laws are of Tammany origin, and they represent Tammany desires in this matter—that is to say, they furnish a basis for blackmail and corruption.

The "Consolidated Excise Law of 1892" was codified by a Democratic Legislature and approved by a Democratic Governor. It was amended in 1893. The several excise laws then on the statute books were conflicting, and the courts found them irreconcilable. The Legislature of 1892 attempted to harmonize them in one enactment. "The Democrats had not votes enough in the Senate to omit the Sunday section of the law of 1857, which the Republican County Convention has just now denounced as "onerous and oppressive." But the ameliorations of the old law were such that 'the Republican State Convention of 1892 condemned the changes as a "wholesale revival of restrictions on the liquor traffic."

We need not go back more than half a century to find in the law of 1857, enacted by a Republican Legislature, when John A. King was Governor, the requirement, in order to evade a people's choice, that, in this city, three Judges of the court shall appoint three Commissioners of Excise to grant licenses, and making it unlawful for any one to sell intoxicants in less quantity than five gallons at a time without a license. No license could by that law be granted excepting to the keeper of an inn, tavern, or hotel, who, in this city, must have three spare beds and bedding for travellers. Nobody else could sell liquors to be drunk on the premises. Section 21 of that enactment declared:

"No inn, tavern, or hotel keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell, or give away, any intoxicating liquors, or wines, on Sunday and whoever shall do so, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned."

In 1892 that section was so modified as, in the thirty-second section, to denounce as a misdemeanor "any person who, whether having a license or not, shall sell, or offer, or expose for sale, or give away, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer, on Sunday." If that does not punish any one giving away intoxicants in his own house, will Mr. Warner Miller define its meaning?

In 1870 the law of 1857 was amended in many particulars, and among others to enable the Mayor of this city to appoint Excise Commissioners on confirmation by the Aldermen, which confirmatory power was taken away in 1884, and to stop all liquor selling between 1 and 5 in the morning. Nothing was changed as to Sunday, but the repealing clauses of the law of 1870 made such a chaos of confusion that the new law of 1892 became a necessity.

The last-named law increased Sunday restriction by forbidding any one to "give away" intoxicants on that day, but ameliorated the Sunday law by permitting the innkeeper to "sell" on that day with "meals." It gave a modified "local option" to towns, and so mitigated the law in other particulars that the Republican State Convention of that year condemned it as removing "wholesale" the former restrictions of 1857 on the liquor traffic. Under the law of 1857 no licensee could "sell, or give away" on Sunday, but, as no one could sell without a license, the effect was that no one could sell on Sunday.

I believe the evidence shows that the Sunday law of 1857 was not, during its existence, enforced in this State and more or better or otherwise than in this city was the law of 1892 down to last June. It is conceded that, outside of this city, there has been no pretense of interpreting and enforcing the law of 1892 and its amendments as since last June they have been enforced here. Why not? Have the police been everywhere venal?

What can be the explanation of the general failure in all the cities of the State to enforce the excise laws of 1857 and 1892? We are now hearing complaints that the tax laws are not enforced, and that Deputy Tax Commissioners habitually perjure themselves when they assess real estate 30, 35, or even 50 per cent. less than the value prescribed by the statute. Have all our real estate owners corruptly paid Tammany Hall, or the Tax Commissioners, for illegal valuations? How ridiculous it is!

Laws should, of course, be enforced as their language, reason, and the public welfare require, but their interpretation should be uniform and stable, not one rule in May and another in July. If the Police Commissioners have, for a long period, given a meaning to the word "meals," and a citizen has bought a license thereunder, the meaning of the word should not be suddenly and arbitrarily changed, any more than the standard for appraising real estate for taxes.

Under the excise law Mayor Strong's Excise Commissioners must, when convinced that a licensee has violated the excise law, revoke, annul, and cancel the license. Why has not that been done since last June? If the police stories of excise violations are well founded, how is it that licenses remained unrevoked? Under the law of 1892, amended in 1893, the power of Mayor Strong's Excise Commissioners is ample to close every licensed place where the law has been violated. Why are they not closed, if all laws are to be enforced?

It is, however, now said by Republicans that the former Police Commissioners in this city, half Democrats and half Republicans, discriminated between saloons in enforcing the law; that an agreement was then made between the leaders of Tammany Hall and the liquor dealers, according to which the monthly blackmail theretofore paid to the police should be discontinued, in return for political support; that the retail dealers bound themselves to solidly support the Tammany ticket in consideration of the discontinuance of the monthly blackmail by the police, and that this agreement was carried out.

One is at a loss to understand how and why two Republican Police Commissioners agreed to that, and still more to understand how such an arrangement, even if made, could control Brooklyn and cities in the interior of the State. The logic leaks. But the latest and apparently the authorized theory of Mayor Strong's crusade, suddenly begun last June, against the interpretation of the Sunday excise law, then universal throughout the State, is not a desire to rescue Sunday from profanation or to promote habits of temperance, but only to stop blackmail by policemen. That seems like burning the house to roast a pig.

The Republican reformers at Albany knew last Winter the condition of the bi-party police force. They had power to enact a law to discipline it, and expel blackmailers, but refused to exercise the power. They enabled Mayor Strong to create the present Police Commission, which has not yet had the wit and courage to rid the city of venal policemen, excepting by reversing the accepted interpretation of the laws, raising everywhere in the State political commotion, putting in antagonism the State and county Republicans, and professing to teach the difference between honesty and dishonesty when tested by the spy system—a system so odious and demoralizing that courts instruct jurymen not to receive a verdict on the uncorroborated oath of a detective.

How did the recent Democratic State Convention encounter the situation? By this declaration as the keynote of the movement: "1. Home rule, the first essential condition of good municipal government; local jurisdiction and control over purely local affairs; no legislative meddling."

Then by this mandate to all Democratic legislators: "An amendment of the excise and other laws by the Legislature of the State which shall permit each municipality to express its sentiments by a popular vote of a majority of its citizens to determine, within such proper legislative restrictions as shall be required by the interests of the entire State, what may best suit its special necessities and conditions."

That mandate has been criticised as not sufficiently drastic, because "it pledges the party to no action in the Legislature which will offend the sensibilities of the country voters."

The criticism is unsound. "The interests of the entire State" must be consulted. The mandate was framed by careful, conservative, and excellent Democratic lawyers, who appreciate that, in Constitutional theory, a city is an agency of the State, and that the Legislature is to decide which laws shall be local and which general.

The draughtsmen of the mandate perceived that the three cities of the first class—New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo—have over 40 per cent. of the entire population of the State; that the first two have over 43 per cent., and that New-York City has over 29 per cent. In a brief period "the Greater New-York" may, by natural growth, by immigration from the interior of the State, from other States of the Union, and from foreign countries, control the Legislature at Albany. The late Republican Constitutional Convention endeavored to provide for that by the Fourth Section of the Third Article of their work, but before long the first-class cities of the State can make and unmake that Constitution.

The Committee on Resolutions in the recent Republican State Convention, pushed by Mr. Conkling, also suppressed expression of opinion of the issue raised last June by Mayor Strong, but Mr. Miller compelled the convention to utter its real opinion and purpose, which he has recently re-enunciated, and were that "we favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality." No "home rule" is there, but a distinct refusal to declare for "home rule." If the declaration means anything, it means the maintenance of the present excise laws unchanged, and their police enforcement in this city, under an interpretation so absurd that jurymen will not convict on indictment.

Under no possible interpretation can the State Republican platform, as finally adopted at Saratoga, and the platform of the New-York County Republicans, both referring only to Sunday, stand together. The existing Sunday cannot at the same time be maintained and modified. The Republican Saratoga mandate does not tolerate modification of our Sunday excise laws. A Republican cannot be loyal to it and to the New-York County fusion platform. He cannot reject modification and yet endeavor to secure it. The Republican County resolution is silent in regard to "home rule," which is the real question. If it does not antagonize and repudiate Warner Miller's resolution, and the Republican State Convention, then it is quibbling, equivocating, elusive, evasive, and was drawn to mislead.

Mayor Strong and his policemen have thrust a Sunday issue into the high debate over local self-government. Those officials singled out only one day in seven. What sound objection, moral or political, has been presented against the Democratic demand for "home rule" on Sunday?

One is that it is a matter of State supremacy. Of course it is, and the Democracy appeals to the Legislature. Another is that, under "home rule," this city will either profane Sunday as a holy day, or deprive it of its essence as a day of rest and release from toil. There is no probability of either. The churches, the

GRAND RALLY FOR REFORM

Mr. Shepard Talks to a Great Gathering in Brooklyn's Academy.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S POSITION DEFINED

Willoughby Street Past and Present and Its Candidate, Mr. Grout, Sharply Arraigned.

MERIT OF THE REFORM CANDIDATES

Promise to Undo Execrable Bridge Mismanagement—Non-Partisan Government—Mr. Grout's Defection.

The Reform Democracy of Brooklyn held a great mass meeting last night in the Academy of Music. It was their first big demonstration in the present campaign, and in point of attendance and of enthusiasm displayed, the occasion was notable.

The Academy was literally packed with people from the orchestra chairs to the roof. There were at least 100 women in the audience, and they applauded as loudly as their husbands and brothers. The audience was notable especially as regarded its character, comprising as it did lawyers, professional men, merchants—the better class of independent voters of both parties.

The large stage was filled with a distinguished array of men identified with the cause of reform. Among those on the stage and in the audience were:

George Foster Peabody, A. Augustus Healy, Robert H. Roy, Dick S. Ramsay, Senator Daniel Bradley, Assemblyman John A. Hennessy, Nelson B. Killmer, Harrington Putnam, David F. Manning, Dr. George R. Kuhn, Francis Gottsberger, James J. Millard, Henry Yonge, Everett Greene, S. Perry Sturges, Robert Baker, Theodore S. Nye, Herbert E. Woribley, Justice Owen F. Finnerty, Gen. McGrath, John O'Shaughnessy, John Moynahan, Daniel Moynahan, Royal Peabody, Gen. A. Morrison.

The meeting was called to order by S. Perry Sturges, who nominated City Treasurer John D. Keiley for permanent Chairman. Mr. Keiley was unanimously chosen and made a speech in which he denounced the men who had betrayed the Brooklyn Democracy in the past and were now seeking to lead it to ruin.

R. R. Bowker spoke of Brooklyn as a "city of wasted opportunities." He alluded to the giving over of the finest streets in the city to the elevated and the trolley, and declared that the plunderers of Brooklyn had spent millions of dollars in opening and paving unneeded streets, and in lighting uninhabited wastes. He denounced the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge as a marvel of extravagance, ugliness, and inconvenience.

At the close of Mr. Bowker's speech, Edward M. Shepard came on the platform. At the sight of him those on the platform rose en masse and began to cheer and wave their hats and handkerchiefs. The enthusiasm spread like lightning to the audience, and all over the Academy, up to the top gallery, men and women were cheering and hurrahing and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The applause did not subside for several minutes.

Mr. Shepard spoke for nearly two hours, and from first to last he was listened to with the deepest interest, that every now and then manifested itself in cheering. His arraignment of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, in particular, aroused tremendous cheering, and hundreds were on their feet crying out at the top of their voice their approval of his sentiments. The scene was remarkable.

Mr. Shepard's Speech.

Mr. Shepard said:

I suppose no man who is busy in his own calling and reasonably happy in the friendships of men near him looks forward to conspicuous participation in a political campaign without dread. Whether he make or do not make mistakes he is sure to struggle under misinterpretations and temporary and perhaps longer odiums, which are burdens heavier to bear than the actual work of the canvass. This always has been true of politics. The grosser risks which our ancestors took of the gibbet or the block in case their reformatory zeal overpassed the limit of prudence and selfish prudence have been reduced to the partisan or factional hatreds and the aspersions which make up so much of our modern political controversy. Every discreet and sensible man, in Brooklyn, at least, should shield himself behind the fortress of party regularity, even though such regularity imply an active or passive betrayal of public interests, unless he be prepared for the bitter and personal hostility which it seems to be the fate of the body of men with whom I act to have incurred this Fall from their fellow-Democrats. If a man's regard for the welfare of his own city be not equal to this, then he better keep out of politics, or, if he go into politics, he better make blind surrender of his intelligence and his conscience to the authorities of one of the two parties as which he deems the larger or more clearly regular political bodies.

For a short time before the nominations of Saturday a fortnight ago were made, I thought it possible or even probable that for once we might have a Mayoralty campaign in Brooklyn in which there should not seem to be sacrificed or at all involved the very fabric of decent politics and of honest government. There was much—there is much—in the administration of Mayor Schieren that might have been the subject of earnest criticism; but its fundamental intention is believed by every one in Brooklyn to have been honest and patriotic. My Democratic competitor for the Mayoralty has found fault with it for being "negatively honest." But in view of the eight years, and especially the two years, of government by Willoughby Street which ended with 1893 I am by no means sure that we ought not to consider the concession of "negative honesty" as rather high praise.

Mr. Grout Should Reconsider.

If I understand "negative honesty" aright, it is, in the first place, honesty, which is a reasonably good faculty for any public officer in a great city to have; and in the second place it is the honesty which gives an undoubted negative to the propositions of dishonest men. The ability and will of the Mayor of this city to say "No" when he ought is sure to be a benefaction, and may even be a benediction to the city. If Mr. Grout shall be elected Mayor I trust he will reconsider his contemptuous estimate of that virtue when exercised by Mayor Schieren; that he will be honest, both negatively and positively, and that he will be ready in season and out of season to say "No" to the body of Willoughby Street men, from Senator Michael J. Coffey leading the right flank of his ticket on Gowanus Bay, to Senator Patrick H. McCarren, leading its left flank on Newtown Creek.

When the Republican organization so far yielded to the domination of Mr. Worth as to indicate plainly that it would have no more of Mr. Schieren—not, indeed, for his shortcomings, whatever they were, but for his virtues—and when he was constrained by the triumph of the worst elements in his party over the better, to withdraw himself from a candidacy which would have been most suitable, and when the Republican Party, though defeating, I am glad to say, some far worse suggestions, nevertheless accepted a distinctly and inferior standard for the performance of the Mayor's duty, it then seemed to me that the Democratic Party, if it were united and if it should turn unmistakably and resolutely away from the crimes and stupidity of the past—if for once it should stand, beyond any doubt, for "negative honesty" and positive honesty, and for a high ideal of municipal administration—might effect a great achievement for the future welfare of Brooklyn and might restore itself to popular respect and confidence. I admit myself to be somewhat partisan. I believe on the whole that the political activities not only of the country at large, but even of the city, in our day, whatever we may wish—and struggle against the tendency as we may and ought—will proceed often, if not usually, upon party lines; that such is the deep-seated political habit of our race, and that the sensible and patriotic duty of men in public life is to make the best use of our political institutions and habits, as they exist, while losing no opportunity to modify them for the better.

They tell us that we are ambitious; that some of us wish to hold office; that we do not rest content with saying "ditto" to Willoughby Street when Willoughby Street is not indecent, and that nothing about Willoughby Street when Willoughby Street is indecent. Well, we are a somewhat practical body of men, if sometimes our ideals seem impracticably high. We know very well that public affairs are and must be administered by specific men, who must be chosen in some way and by somebody or body of men. We know that public affairs can be honestly and competently administered only if public officers be honest and competent. We know that those officers will be honest and competent if they are nominated by trustworthy political bodies, whatever their name, whether Chamber of Commerce, or Committee of Fifty, or Democratic Party, in Kings County; and we know that men whose loyalty to honest and competent government has been demonstrated again and again by intelligent self-sacrifice in public affairs are more likely to be honest and competent in office than men unknown and untried.

We do, therefore, propose for public office our own associates as well as those not our associates; we do propose men whom we have known through and through. Not only at public elections have we offered to Brooklyn men like those who were upon our city and county tickets of last year, men who, if I may be excepted, are like those upon our city and county tickets this year; but in a few, a very few instances, the members of this Democratic Reform Party have been permitted in actual practice to show that they are not mere theorists, unfamiliar with affairs. For the small number of offices actually held, I challenge any political party in our city or in this country to show a higher average of efficiency, in original force, and in integrity of purpose, than the public has received from the persons who have come to public office from our organization. You know the admirable and enlightening administration of the City Treasurer of Brooklyn, who honors us to-night with his presence at this meeting. You know the courageous and thorough, as well as the business-like administration of the affairs of his office by the present Register of Arrears. As you may learn from the highest officers of the department at Washington, our associate, Mr. Healy, during his brief incumbency of the Collectorship of Internal Revenue in this district brought that office from a comparatively low estate to perhaps the highest point of efficiency known in the service throughout the United States, a standard fully maintained by the present Collector, who was our candidate for City Treasurer last year, and by that model public officer, his Chief Deputy. Has the work of the United States Attorney ever been more faithfully performed than by our associate now occupying the office, and his deputy, whose name is now no our ticket?

Shall I do injustice if I ask whether some of the most aggressive, interesting, and able work done under the present administration has not been done by that assistant to the Corporation Counsel who had in this organization made earlier demonstration of his practical capacity for public service? Has not the Bureau of Elections been vastly more efficient and enjoyed vastly more public confidence through the exceptionally original and admirable work of the Commissioner appointed a few months ago, as representing this part of the Democratic Party—work which will make this the best conducted election ever held in Kings County? The offices filled by Democratic reformers have, indeed, been few, but they have, you see, been enough to demonstrate that they are not mere dreamers and talkers, but men with a capacity for practical and high-minded public service.

Salaries and places enough to make many men comfortable for many a year were at our disposal if we would yield up the demand for a Mayor who we knew, and who the public knew, would be loyal to his city; and for a District Attorney who we knew, and who the public knew, would resolutely and skillfully punish crime, and especially crimes committed in public offices. But we would not yield these. Then began the effort to make the worse appear the better by securing some one for Mayor who should bear the reform name. "If, indeed, it must be a reformer, let us," they said, "pick out the reformer. We, you dear and simple reformers, have peculiar ability in recognizing a superior article." But it seemed to us that Willoughby Street knew better what kind of a man would serve the purpose of Willoughby Street than it knew what kind of a man would serve the purpose of reform. We thought we knew better the kind of a man who would serve the purposes of reform than did the gentlemen of Willoughby Street.

Justice Gaynor's Position.

I shall now say what has already been said in public by a distinguished lawyer and associate of mine, and what it was high time should be said responsibly in public by lawyers of assured position, and what represents the sentiment, privately expressed, of nine reputable lawyers out of ten, and must represent the unexpressed opinion of the Judges we revere from one end of the State to the other. The Democratic Reform Party has in no single respect deserved better of the people of Brooklyn than when, with pain and at much risk, but firmly and unalterably, it refused to permit the Supreme Court of the State to be dragged into the local politics of Brooklyn. It was high time that some one should speak, and it was better for the dignity of their great profession, that lawyers should speak, for they are popularly supposed to be so dependent upon the good will of judges that they may not discuss their behavior even in politics.

No man occupying that exalted station, while he remains there, should become a candidate for nomination to local office in the City of Brooklyn. Very many active men in politics are lawyers; many of them are young lawyers who, whether rightly or not, still naturally feel that their professional future and the interests of their clients, few and far between in the earlier days of a lawyer, may be affected by the good will or ill will of a man who sits upon the bench. When a Judge, still wearing the ermine, either openly encourages, or silently or by mystical intimations permits, men, some of them lawyers close to him, enjoying his personal and political esteem, to urge his claims for a local nomination—when a political body composed in part of lawyers who practice before him are told with threatening and denunciatory expressions that they must yield to this demand for his nomination—the very best service that body can render the seemly administration of justice and the cause of decent and courageous politics is, to give to that proposition an emphatic and unalterable No.

Until the Judge shall decend from the bench; until, if he have political ambition, he shall take his equal chance with humbler men not vested with a sacred power intended by the people for a far different purpose; until the power or the prestige of exalted judicial station cannot, with or without his consent, be used in his favor, he should not become a candidate for local office. The American people have wisely and traditionally been hostile to the candidacy of their great Judges for political stations. In cases like that of Chancellor McGill in New-Jersey, it may happen that a Judge may, without any seeking, accept a State nomination which represents the unanimous wish of a great party. He does this. I will not say without risk, but with far less risk of putting suitors and lawyers before him under a pressure to take his side. For the election of a Governor or President proceeds upon general party lines. But the candidacy of any man for the nomination of a single party for Mayor of Brooklyn stands on entirely different ground.

Our State Constitution disables a Judge from election to any executive office. The same policy should forbid his candidacy at least for a party nomination to the Mayoralty of a city which includes a great majority of the citizens of his judicial district. He knows, or ought to know, that, while he sits in the Supreme Court with twelve years of his term before him, the subject cannot fairly be considered. He knows, or ought to know, that there are time-servers and flatterers even about Judges who seek their advantage by supporting his supposed ambition and by attacking those who do not support it. He knows, or ought to know, that there are besides men who, though neither time-servers nor flatterers, nevertheless honestly feel that they cannot afford to take much risk of personally displeasing a Judge who have over them and their affairs the great power of a Supreme Court Judge. I now say, and say sincerely, to Judge Gaynor:

Advice to Justice Gaynor.

"You have rendered great public services. While you were at the bar you demonstrated your ability and your honest zeal in preventing public wrongdoing. You have, in high degree, many of the talents which ought to belong to a political character in this country and in this community. You have the faculties, I believe, to make a great Magistrate. But you have no right while on the bench, directly or indirectly, to make partisan or political appeals or personal attacks, or permit your friends, however you may hedge about your acquiescence, to make you a candidate for a local nomination not judicial. Permit me with a real deference to say that, although such appeals and attacks and such friends do more injustice to yourself than to any other man, still they do the greatest wrong to the administration of justice and undermine the profound esteem in which our Judges ought to be held. If you find the trammels of judicial duty irksome, we shall all—I certainly with my whole heart—welcome you back to the professional and political life in which you would have a chief place and a kind of liberty, most useful to the public, to which you are not entitled while you are a Judge."

Why, in this very Senatorial district in which we have to-night, heavily Democratic as it is, which was disgraced two years ago by an unfit nomination, and which has in our day rarely known a Senator highminded and competent—why is it that it has been deemed necessary to recur to an old-fashioned style of nomination and to renew the old-fashioned disgrace? Why is it that Willoughby Street in this district for once gives us an intelligent and upright young man whom we personally like and respect? Is it one of the unpatriotic, narrow, and, I may even say, stupid, refusal of the Republican organization in this heavily Democratic district to support for re-election that honest and tried man, Senator Bradley, we shall support Mr. Gallagher. He may not admit it in public, but Mr. Gallagher well knows, and every citizen of this district knows, that his nomination is the tribute paid to the presence and the power of the party which cast last year 18,000 votes to the defeat of unfit Democratic nominations. Why is so good a man as Mr. Bell nominated for District Attorney by Willoughby Street? Before we Democratic rebels were most dangerously in evidence could Mr. Bell aspire to such a nomination? When he wished to be Supreme Court Judge the other day, did they not contemptuously give him two votes out of fifty? Had we reformers yielded, does Mr. Bell suppose that he would have been listened to for a moment? If he do so believe, then he is simpler than I take him to be.

Willoughby Street Hypocrisy.

And why is it that Willoughby Street said it must have some member of the reform party for Mayor? Was this that tribute of hypocrisy which vice is said to pay to virtue? Had the 18,000 votes of last year been 180 votes do you suppose that it would have been worth while even to attempt to trick and deceive the reform Democratic sentiment? Mr. Grout knows, and everybody knows, that his nominal relation to the Democratic reform party would not have qualified him for a Willoughby Street nomination but for the sentiment and the power of this organization upon which he and his friends now look with hostility and contempt.

Were then the 18,000 votes of a year ago useful? Will not a far larger vote this year, whether it elects or not, be far more useful to the end of good administration and good politics? Surely neither Mr. Wurster nor Mr. Grout is a personally bad or incompetent man. Neither would or could in two years utterly wreck the city. If what our adversaries boastfully tell us be true, that our ticket is to be the third in the race, do you not know that the administration of Mayor Wurster or of Mayor Grout will be more honest, will be under a firmer and more wholesome restraint of public opinion, will be more competent, and the city administered on a higher and more decent plane just as this political body of resolute men shall at the election be found stronger than at the last? With our sentiment powerful the worst to come from either of those gentlemen will be better than the best to come from the other if that sentiment be weak. Do you not see how completely different the situation is from that with which our brethren across the East River have to deal?

If there be any here who would be glad to see the electin of the reform ticket, but who still intend, induced by what I consider a short-sighted view of the political and public welfare of Brooklyn, to say, "Why not vote for Mr. Wurster and make our votes count twice?" then let me ask them on their ballot to check his name, but otherwise to vote the admirable Democratic Reform ticket. That course, if they cannot do more, will promote the cause of sound politics. You can, if you will, make Charles J. Patterson the District Attorney of this county; and a greater service to the public morality of this community could not be rendered. When it seemd probable that the Democrats were to unite upon two Democratic lawyers of Brooklyn as their candidates for the Supreme Court, Mr. Patterson, whom we would have made one of them, had he permitted his name to be used, preferred the freedom, which belongs to a member of the bar, not so much for personal reasons as because he wished to continue active in this struggle for better politics, as he could not with propriety, if he were on the bench. But he was willing, costly as the sacrifice would be to him, to perform the duties of District Attorney if the citizens of Kings County desired.

I cannot let go this opportunity, when he is a candidate for public office, of saying to you what I cannot say to him, that, honored as I have been for many years with his acquaintance and closely intimate with him in political association for two years past, I have found him to be one of the first men of our State in zealous, and even burning patriotism, in skill and ability in public affairs, and in that intrepid courage, which is the very first qualification for public life.

I have already said in my public letter of acceptance that the general assurances of a candidate for Mayor, or for any other public office, cannot in the nature of the case carry much weight, except in so far as corroborated from publicly known features of his career. There are, however, some promises as to specific matters of policy which a candidate ought explicitly to make, and which they must be prepared up against the day of his actual exercise of the power which, as a candidate, he asks the people to give him.

First, as to the tax rate. I should speak with complete insincerity if I said that, if elected Mayor, I should expect to reduce the present taxation of Brooklyn, even the slightly increased amount for this year. I should hope not to return to the high figure which Willoughby Street used to inflict upon us. But I do not believe that Brooklyn, subject as it is to the Constitutional debt limit and in sore, if not vital, need of many facilities and improvements, can enjoy a lower tax rate than it does now unless by raising the rate of assessment, which would simply be to do the same thing in another way. If any candidate promise you that, you may be perfectly sure, either that the promise will not be kept, or, if it be kept, that it will be kept at the cost of distressing, short-sighted, and most injurious and unfit economy, for which he or his party will be promptly punished in the next election. I myself do not believe that the real estate owners of Brooklyn would object to the tax rate if the money raised were, in their opinion, applied with ability and economy to the service and improvement of the city; if sinecures were abolished; if the great majority of public servants were not paid at higher rates than they could earn in private employment; if contracts were made and carried out in strictly business fashion; and if the taxpayers received back in increased value of their real estate the money paid for taxes.

Municipal Advantages Needed.

Who, indeed, would not rather own a building or a lot of land in a well-ordered, prosperous, buoyant community, confident and eager of its future, with wages high and business profitable, even if the tax rate were high, than to own like property in a region depressed by corrupt or narrow-minded administration and looking forward with melancholy to municipal decay. In spite of the tax rate which we give up hope, we must have certain municipal advantages; we must have the new East River Bridge; we must have adequate day schools and adequate night schools; we must have sewage; we must have good streets and parks. These things cost money; but their absence costs us far more money. A lower tax rate cannot be promised without ignorance or insincerity or dishonesty. It is a far-seeing and skillful application of the taxes which the citizens of Brooklyn should require. The tax rate on lots on the Jersey flats is far lower than that along the splendid streets of the Back Bay district of Boston, or in the new and beautiful park quarter of Buffalo. But would you make Brooklyn like the salt meadows near Newark? In the past we had got the value, or even two-third of the value, of the moneys which the low standard of our politics and our government has wasted. Brooklyn would be a very different city to-day, and its future vastly brighter.

I am asked questions as to the excise laws. On this subject I stand firmly on the Syracuse platform, whose doctrine is now conceded, not only by the Democratic Party, but by the Republican Party and its chief newspapers in all the great cities of the State. If I were to modify that platform at all, it would be in the direction of more, rather than less, stringency of option or tenance of special restrictions, perhaps dividing great cosmopolitan cities like Brooklyn and New-York into districts.

I am asked questions by the Civil Service Reform Association, which I shall here explicitly answer. I unreservedly pledge myself, if elected, to the scrupulous observance of the civil service laws in their letter and in their spirit. I believe the abolition of the "spoils" system in our American cities to be a political cause transcending in importance any now before the public. To no other public cause have I given as much time during the years of my manhood. To that system more than any single thing, more even than to the indifference of citizens to their own interests—for that indifference has itself grown out of the "spoils" system—may we ascribe the present condition of politics. Great headway has indeed been made in late years, thanks to the sometimes thankless labors of reformers, both Democratic and Republican, and especially to the arduous and unselfish labors of the citizens who serve and have served on our civil service commissions. One of them, dear, noble Dr. Hall, that finest of American citizens, it is a pang to me not to see here to-night as I saw him here a year ago, feeble, indeed, in body, but resolute for the right; it is a pang to know that we shall not see him here again. We shall not go far astray if we go as he would have had us.

If I were chosen Mayor I should find many of the duties irksome, but in one respect I should rejoice in the direct exercise of power. I should rejoice to promote to the furthest practicable point the adoption of the merit system in appointments to places which are not, in proper sense political. I warn you, Republican fellow-citizens, that one serious result will follow the steps downward which the Republican Party in this city has recently taken. That reform organization shall prove strong at the polls. I mean the serious undermining, if not the destruction, of the civil service system, which we have seen attempted within the past year in the City Controller's office.

Execrable Bridge Mismanagement.

One other specific promise I will make. If Brooklyn shall give me official power, I will do my utmost to undo the execrable mismanagement of the bridge terminal, to rescue the city in some part from the blight which that extraordinary episode in our municipal history has spread over this entire part of Brooklyn, which has seriously damaged the rest of the city, and which has affected its repute throughout the Nation. It is too late to prevent the great error in local changes which have harmed and not helped the city. But something can, I believe, still be done. Next to the duty of the coming administration of Brooklyn to take care that the history of the new East River Bridge shall not be like the history of the old bridge is to deal vigorously with the shameful and shocking condition of affairs at the Brooklyn end of our great bridge.

I am asked questions by the Citizens' Union which I now explicity answer. I do believe and thoroughly, and have as long as I have known anything on the subject, in "non-partisan effort for good government in local affairs"; in "separation of National and State politics from municipal politics"; in "the selection of candidates for office solely for their honesty and fitness"; in "municipal government on business principles"; in "the safety, comfort, and convenience of our citizens and the prosperity and development of our city." The gentlemen of that union will, I trust, permit me to say that it is not difficult for me or any candidate not yet in office to assent to these excellent principles, from which probably no sensible man will dissent; and that the true value of the doctrines must be found in their specific application. A larger and more practical question is this: What assurance does the known history of the candidate and the motives of the men who are associated with him seem to the concrete effectiveness of his execution of these conceded rules of good municipal politics?

Until this year it has been one of the cardinal rules of all American political organizations—even of the unabbreviate—a rule esteemed and even worshipped by the regular politician, that a member of a convention must in honor stand by its action unless that action be grossly unfit. A year ago in this very hall Mr. Grout, presiding at a Willoughby Street meeting, denounced the conduct of some of us—if I remember aright, he told the audience that our traitorous blood must be black, at least, not red, because we refused to support candidates of a convention not of which we were members, but from which we had been excluded. To seek election to a convention in order to leave it if the vote of its overwhelming majority should be adverse has in the past been considered a high political crime. How complete the change in one year! Now the oracles of regularity in Willoughby Street from whom we heard so much last year are dumb and still. And, indeed, they may well be, for at the very moment of his nomination their candidate was a member of the very convention of what was, even if faintly, supposed to be his own party, which nominated me, and had himself been a candidate for our nomination as District Attorney at this very election.

Without conference or a single word with any of his associates, he received the news of his coming adoption by political adversaries in time to escape being actually in his seat in our convention when he was nominated by the other. There may well, therefore, be an end, thanks to his liberal construction, of party ties, of all the absurd talk of regularity. So much is gained and we breathe freer. The restraints of political action are loosed, and party rebellion is no longer a crime.

Charles J. Patterson made a brief address.

STORMY SCENE IN THE CONVENTION

A Candidate Declines a Nomination Because of Attacks Made upon Him by a Paper of His Own Political Faith.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 22.—In the Union County Republican Convention to-day Charles N. Codding was nominated by acclamation for the Assembly.

Mr. Codding said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this expression of confidence, but I do not care to be made the target and victim of two calumnious curs whose past history is well known, and I positively decline to accept the nomination."

One excited delegate waved a paper in the air and shouted: "I don't believe a word this lying newspaper says, and I call on Mr. Codding to be our candidate."

The paper referred to was a new Republican paper in this city, which contained a bitter attack on Mr. Codding, and called on the convention to reject him. The hall had been flooded with copies of this attack while the convention was transacting its preliminary business.

Mr. Codding persisted in his refusal, and then the convention nominated for members of the Assembly J. Martin Roll of Springfield, ex-Judge William R. Coddington of Plainfield, and Henry C. Clauss of Elizabeth.

Dr. Charles B. Holmes of Rahway was nominated for Coroner.

Mr. Codding is Chairman of the Union County Republican Executive Committee.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated Isaiah Corson for the Assembly and A. P. Hildreth for Sheriff.

DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION

The Largest Gathering Ever Known in Vicksburg — Organization Effected and Addresses Delivered.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 22.—The Deep Waterways Convention was called to order in the Opera House in this city to-day by Capt. J. Bryant of New-Orleans in the presence of one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in Vicksburg. The building was tastefully decorated and ornamented with flags, and all classes of citizens gave the delegates to the convention a cordial greeting.

After prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Thompson, Col. Booth of Vicksburg welcomed the delegates to the city, and Mayor L. Magruder, on behalf of Gov. Stone, tendered to them the keys of the Commonwealth. The Chair then announced that S. A. Crocker of Minnesota had been designated as temporary Chairman. Mr. Crocker accepted the honor in well-chosen words. He announced that the business of organization would be entered into, and the various delegations were requested to hand in their names for action by the Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization. The convention then took a recess until 3:30 P. M., after which Judge R. S. Taylor of Indiana, a member of the River Commission, delivered an address.

The convention is undoubtedly the largest and will probably wield the most influence of any river convention yet held in this country.

COLUMBIA'S SOPHS WON CANE RUSH

Closely Contested Bout at the Oval, William's Bridge—Score, 11 to 7.

At Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon almost the entire student body of the School of Arts of Columbia College assembled to witness the annual cane rush between the freshmen and the sophomores, a time-honored custom of the college, and heartily approved of by Dean Van Amringe.

As custom dictates, the freshmen supplied two kegs of beer for the delectation of the sophomores and the other students.

On the trip to the oval, and while they were waiting for the rush to begin, the members of '98 and '99 sang a number of songs not very complimentary to each other. The freshmen started in with:

We are the people,
Who are you?
You are the duffers
Whom we're going to do.

The sophomores replied in an equally defiant and derisive strain.

When Referee Bacon gave the signal, sixty sophomores and fifty freshmen, all lithe, strong fellows, rushed upon each other, the freshmen striving to retain their hold upon the cane, and the sophomores struggling to get hold of it.

For ten minutes this mass of muscular youths hauled, fought, tugged, and strained to put their hands upon the cane and keep them there. When time was called it was found that the stick had been broken.

On the larger piece were the hands of Fishel, Symmes, Stern, Hass, Randall, Foster, Schaff, Jendre, Carey, Edwards, and Bulkeley, sophomores, and Pell, Hackett, Parsons, Price, Birkhead, Josepthal, and Batcheldor, freshmen.

On the smaller piece were Elmer, Marcus, Moffatt, and Schley—all freshmen.

Referee Bacon decided, against the protest of Capt. Prentice of last year's victorious Varsity crew and umpire of the rush, that only the larger piece of the cane should count. Thus the sophomores won the best-fought and most closely contested rush that Columbia has ever had, by a score of 11 to 7.

New Boiler for the Fern.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The transport Fern will be equipped with a new boiler at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. The Navy Department already has at the Portsmouth yard a boiler originally purchased for the old Galena. This ship was wrecked off Gay Head, while being towed to Portsmouth for her new equipment. The towboats on that occasion were in command of Lieut. Commander G. A. Bicknell, who now is the commander of the Fern.

Thomas Archer Fatally Hurt.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Thomas Archer, aged seventy-one years, an old-time resident of this city, was struck and fatally injured this morning by an express train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his case is reported as hopeless. His family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Southern Westchester County.

Olga Nethersole's Big Land Purchase.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—The sale was recorded to-day of twenty-four building lots at Depew, Buffalo's suburb, by the Depew Improvement Company to Miss Olga Nethersole, the English actress. As Miss Nethersole is an English subject, the title is held in the name of Charles Dillingham as Trustee. The land embraces a whole block, contiguous to that recently bought by the Vanderbilts, Astors, and Webbs.

Three Aids to Business.

MAIL,
WIRE and
TELEPHONE,

And the Greatest of these is

TELEPHONE.

Single communications, (from any one of 1,100 public pay stations in New-York City,)

15 Cents.

Permanent service at your office or residence from

$75 a Year.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt Street.

WILL HEAR SENATOR HILL

Preparations for the Democratic Mass Meeting To-night.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT WILL PRESIDE

The Star Ticket Campaign Being Advanced with Vigor—Good Report Brought to Headquarters from Erie County.

The mass meeting which will be held in the Cooper Union to-night under the direction of the Democratic State Committee will be one of the most important events of the campaign in this city.

Frederic R. Coudert will preside and make the opening speech. He will then introduce Senator Hill, who will have something to say about ex-Senator Warner Miller's speech of last week. He will also go into issues of this campaign.

Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee will call the meeting to order, and John A. Mason, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, will act as Secretary.

All shades of Democratic opinion in this city will be represented in the list of Vice Presidents and Honorary Secretaries.

Bayne's Band will furnish the music. The hall will be decorated, and a big electric star made in the form of the Democratic State emblem will form the central piece of the decorations and illuminations.

The Democratic State campaign is being pushed with great vigor. The party managers at the Democratic State headquarters, 27 Madison Avenue, have their hands full of business.

Erie County has been a subject of some concern to them, but the political outlook is brightening up there.

John Cunneen of Buffalo, who is Secretary of the State Committee, called at the headquarters yesterday and had a long talk with Chairman Mason. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Cunneen said afterward:

"In Erie County, the prospects of party support for the State ticket are excellent. While there are some divisions growing out of the strife for control of the party organization that may have a bearing on the local contests, all factions of the party are united in support of the State ticket, and all factions will vote the State ticket at the polls. The party is also united in support of its candidates for senators in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Districts—the two in which we have a right to expect success. In the First Assembly District the field is clear to Cornelius Coughlan as the Democratic candidate, and his election is almost a certainty.

"In some of the other Assembly districts we have hope for success. The party has an excellent county and city ticket in nomination, and is united in support of these candidates also. I will say briefly that the party is united in support of the candidates, State and local, with a very few exceptions. We have a very large population, which is opposed to Puritan legislation and favorable to individual liberty.

"A large mass meeting was held last night in Music Hall in the interest of this movement, and this will gain a great many votes for the Democratic ticket. On the whole, I have reason to expect that Erie County will contribute at least its just share to the success of the Democratic Party in the pending campaign. The German-Americans in Buffalo will very generally vote the Democratic ticket this year."

CANVASS FOR MR. CUMMINGS.

Active Work for the Popular Candidate for Congressional Honors.

The campaign in the Tenth Congressional District, in which Amos J. Cummings is the straight Democratic candidate, is beginning to show active signs of vitality. The personal popularity of Mr. Cummings is making itself manifest. Among the many of his friends who have entered the campaign in his behalf is ex-Congressman Pence of Colorado. He called at the Congressional headquarters yesterday to congratulate his old colleague and offer his services in the fight. He will probably take the stump for Mr. Cummings.

The popular candidate continues to receive congratulations and assurances of support from the workingmen, both in and out of his district. The action of the independent Democrats and O'Brienites in the Third Assembly District in indorsing Mr. Cummings on Monday night, has added considerable strength to his canvass, and has increased the feeling of confidence which already animated his followers.

Letters were received at Mr. Cummings's headquarters yesterday containing assurances of sympathy and good will from printers up the State, and from other labor organizations. Numbers of prominent men wrote, expressing their hope of his success. Among them was Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee. Mr. Patterson was the leading spirit in organizing the Sound-Money Congress at Memphis, and is perhaps the most influential advocate of honest money in the South. His letter is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18, 1895.

Dear Cummings: I am watching events in New-York with great interest. Men like myself in the South, who have been for six months fighting in the cause of sound money, lose sight of factional differences in your State, and sincerely hope for Democratic success. Especially do I hope for your election. You deserve it, for New-York never had a more faithful member than yourself. Yours sincerely,

JOSIAH PATTERSON.

The Anti-Tammany Democracy of the Ninth Assembly District, at a meeting last evening, at their headquarters, 901 Eighth Avenue, passed resolutions indorsing Amos J. Cummings for Congress, Louis Munzinger for the State Senate, and James MacCabe for the Assembly.

THE STATEMENT ON HARMONY.

Mr. Hinkley Not Able to Say When It Will Be Issued.

Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee was back at his desk at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday.

Mr. Hinkley said that he could not say when the State Committee's sub-committee on harmony would be ready to issue its statement. He would say nothing whatever as to what he believed the tenor of that statement would be.

Some of the members of the sub-committee are inclined to place the blame for the failure to obtain harmony on the State Democracy, because Tammany accepted the conditions imposed by the sub-committee and the State Democracy did not. When asked what he had heard on this point, Mr. Hinkley said that he could say nothing whatever on the subject, because he did not know what the sub-committee would say in its statement.

TICKET IS SURE OF ELECTION.

What Men from Up the State Say of the Democratic Outlook.

Calvin J. Huson, clerk of the Democratic State Committee, spent Sunday at his home, in Penn Yan, and returned to his desk at the Democratic State headquarters yesterday. Speaking of the conditions in Yates County, Mr. Huson said:

"We have a united party in Yates, and every Democrat is putting forth all his energies for the success of the State and local tickets. There is considerable enthusiasm among the party workers, and we are going to receive the support of a large percentage of the independent Republicans in our section of the State. This you can depend upon, and you can also say the increased tax rate is working havoc among the Republican farmers, who cannot understand why the increased lump sum to be paid this year by the taxpayers is $4,000,000 above what it was under Gov. Flower's administration. In all my experience in politics, I never saw the conditions so favorable to the party in my county."

George M. Beebe of Sullivan County, Judge of the Court of Claims, called on Chairman Mason yesterday and spoke enthusiastically of the condition of the Democracy in his county.

"We are active and alert," he said, "and all hands have buckled in to get out the full party vote. I am certain that we will gain a Democratic Assemblyman, because the Republicans are all split up in our county, and as we have a popular candidate, we shall win with him. Naturally, the increase in our tax rate has done much to disgust the Republican farmers with the last Legislature, and they want to see a change. I have taken the pains to make careful inquiries as to the success in the rest of the State, and from reports received, the State ticket is sure of election."

WESTCHESTER OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Mr. McClelland Says the State Ticket Will Have a Good Majority.

"I am going to be elected this year, and you can say that for me as emphatically as you want to," said Charles P. McClelland, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, in the Westchester district, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"We will also elect our full county ticket and give a substantial majority for the State ticket.

"The Democratic outlook in Westchester County was never brighter. We have a full registration. Col. Larkin, the Chairman of our County Committee, has everything in good shape, and the local candidates are all hustlers. There is very marked apathy among the Republicans all over the county. Yesterday I issued a challenge to my Republican opponent, J. Irving Burns, to a joint discussion in the principal points of the Twenty-second Senatorial District of his legislative record and of mine; also of the record of his party and of mine. I hope he will accept."

Secretary of War Lamont's Views.

Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee recently had a talk with Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont.

To Mr. Hinkley Secretary Lamont said that from all sources of information at his command he was convinced that the Democratic prospects in this State were excellent, and he expressed great satisfaction with the outlook.

AFTER DUTY ON A VIOLIN

Belongs to J. Montgomery Sears of Boston and Was Brought to This City by a Lad from Germany.

Treasury agents are at work in Boston in the hope of getting duty and smuggling penalty on a Stradivarius violin owned by J. Montgomery Sears, the millionaire art collector. The case has a New-York connection, Mr. Sears having bought the violin from the Steinways several months ago. He paid $5,000 for it.

As nearly as the officials can learn, the violin reached the Steinways early in the Spring at the hands of a lad who had a note from Maurice Hermann, a teacher in Frankfort, Germany, commissioning the Steinways to sell it for 20,000 marks. The lad had brought it into the country as his own. He made no mention of customs duty when he delivered it at the pianoforte warerooms, and that subject was not mentioned to Mr. Sears. The Treasury agents thus found themselves met in their investigations by two innocent holders of the instrument. Naturally, neither of them was disposed to pay duty.

Mr. Sears is said to have resented the suggestion strongly, and to have declared that he would fight any claim against him. It is important that the violin be seized, as a basis for action. The officers are getting no help in that effort. Special Agent Cross said yesterday

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (824 St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Sales	7
Auction Sales	7	Marriages	5
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	18	Meetings and Elections	18
Autumn Resorts	7	New Publications	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Proposals	7
Bicycles	6	Public Notices	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Real Estate at Auction	15
Business Opportunities	7	Real Estate for Exchange	15
City Flats To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
City Houses To Let	15	Rooms Wanted	7
City Items	5	Situations Wanted	10
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Special Business Notices	5
Dancing	7	Sporting Goods	6
Deaths	5	Surrogate Notices	14
Dividends	13	Teachers	7
Excursions	7	The Turf	6
Financial	13	Travelers' Guide	16
Furs Repaired	7	Westchester Property	7
Furnished Rooms	7	For Sale	15
Help Wanted	10	Winter Resorts	7
Hotels	7		
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

For Theatre Locations See Amusement Ads., Page 7.

ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:30.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Bloomfield-Zeisler—8:00.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSÉE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—1:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Foundling—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Case of Rebellious Susan—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Misses Barefoot—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
On Sunday, In New-York.
Committee of Fifty's Money.
Burglars Again Raid Hackensack.
The President at Atlanta.

Page 2
Tammany's Ratification Meeting.
Cart-Tailing on the East Side.

Page 3
Reform Rally in Brooklyn.
Democratic Mass Meeting To-night.
W. F. Grote Still a Candidate.

Page 5
Britain and Venezuela.
J. W. Mackay, Jr.'s, Funeral.
Death of Ruggiero Bonghi.
Cuba Under Heavy Floods.

Page 6
Rules Governing the Next Cup Race.
Belmar Wins at Morris Park.
A. A. U. May Control Cycle Racing.
Mrs. Rorer's Talk About Potatoes.

Page 7
Frances Willard President Again.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 8
The Unitarian Conference.
Loan Exhibition at Gov. Morton's.

Page 9
Ex-Gov. Ames Dead.
A Victory for Rapid Transit.
Million More of City's Cost in 1896.
He Stole Jewels Worth $6,000.
Mr. Roosevelt Answers Mr. Tucker.
May Have Fewer Pilotboats.
Mr. Byrnes Goes to Europe.

Page 10
The Episcopal Convention Closed.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Business Troubles.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 13
Rushing to Mr. Shepard.
Reasons for Consolidation.
New-Rochelle Elms Destroyed.
Policemen May Not Be Spared to Vote.
Mr. Byrnes's "Dead Line" No Myth.
Theatrical Gossip.

Page 14
Lawyers Have a Hot Dispute.
The Courts.

Page 15
News of the Railroads.
In the Real Estate Field.
Appellate Supreme Justices Meet.

Page 16
Review of New Publications.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	55	39	42
6 A. M.	55	42	42
9 A. M.	54	47	47
12 M.	57	53	56
4 P. M.	57	59	58
6 P. M.	57	57	58
9 P. M.	55	56	57
12 P. M.	54	56	57

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....52.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....51.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....55.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....54.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Followed by Fair Weather, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

HOME RULE THE MAIN ISSUE.

Mr. PERRY BELMONT in his speech at the ratification meeting last night very properly gave great prominence to the question of local home rule, for that is the main issue in the State campaign. It is the one clear issue demanding attention from the legislative authority of the State, and it is the one issue upon which the party division is distinctly marked.

Mr. BELMONT not only dwelt upon the familiar fact that the Republican Party, as the inheritor of the spirit and traditions of the Federalists and the Whigs, is the party of centralization, but he showed how its tendencies have been exhibited in this State in depriving cities of the power of self-government and putting their affairs more and more in the keeping of State authority, with the deplorable results that we have seen. The real motive has been to concentrate power at the State capital in the control of the party organization and to extort a share in the rich spoils of municipal administration, but the pretext, asserted and repeated until many well-meaning people have come to accept it as true, has been that the people of cities are incapable of self-government and it is necessary to have the superior wisdom and virtue of the rest of the State direct their affairs for them.

If we had not the refutation of this pretense in the results of past meddling, it would still be absurd on the face of it. The people of the rest of the State have no direct interest in the affairs of cities, they have little knowledge of them, their experience is in much less complex and difficult concerns. Where, then, did they get their superior capacity over those whose business and daily life are affected, who are familiar with the difficulties and requirements, and who are trained in the study and management of complex interests?

Mr. SHEPARD of Brooklyn in his letter of acceptance as a candidate for Mayor, after showing a clear appreciation of the difficulties of an efficient management of the vast concerns of a great municipal corporation, and setting up a high standard of requirements for the task, is constrained to admit that if elected he could not hope fully to attain that standard. He, with his study and understanding of the intricacies of municipal administration, with his unusual ability and training for the performance of the duties connected with it, with his unquestioned purity of purpose and resolute integrity, and with the support of public opinion implied in a popular election, distrusts his capacity to meet the exacting requirements of the government of a great city, as its official head. And yet we are told that there are scattered through the rural parts of the State, capable of being concentrated in State authority, the knowledge and wisdom required.

It is certain that if cities are to be better governed, it must come through giving their people the power of self-government. This makes the cause of home rule for cities the most important cause of the day and of more pressing importance here than anywhere else. It is the cause of the Democratic Party in this campaign, and it can only be advanced by giving that party control of legislation at Albany.

NONSENSE ABOUT CUBA.

It is quite safe to discredit the announcement about the Cuban rebellion that is said to have been sent from Havana to Madrid, and that seems certainly to have been sent from Madrid. The announcement is that the chief lieutenant of MACEO has held a conference with his friends, at which it was admitted that further resistance to the Spanish forces was hopeless, and counsel was taken as to what was best to be done.

It would have been credible, if the chief lieutenant of MACEO had been abroad and had read and believed the official dispatches from Havana, that he might have taken this view. But in fact there have not thus far been any military operations worthy of the name. CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, the Spanish Prime Minister, being interviewed at Biarritz not long ago by a French journalist, declared that the weather during September and two-thirds of October would prevent an active campaign, but that after Nov. 1 drastic measures would be taken. So that these prodigies of valor which the dispatches attribute to the Spanish troops, showing how they attack and disperse and slay forces of insurgents outnumbering them, on an average, about six to one, have really nothing to do with the case.

Moreover, even if the insurgents had been decisively defeated, there would be no occasion or excuse for a "conference." The "chief lieutenant of MACEO" would be getting out of the island as quietly and as quickly as possible. The insurgents know what they have to expect. "Death or deportation" is the sentence already passed upon them in Spain. If they were beaten, they know very well that it would be enforced, and that they have nothing to hope except from success in arms. When that is out of the question their only safety will be in flight.

ONE ESTIMATE OVERLOOKED.

The Government, when it undertakes to estimate in an official document the mineral value of deposits of ore, should not, it seems to us, exclude from its list of reporting experts the most famous of all the persons who have inspected the property in question.

The Geological Survey has published an elaborate monograph concerning the production of tin (the metal) in various parts of the world, and especially those parts of this country in which tin-bearing ore has been found. With respect to the Harney Peak deposits this report says: "Outside of a few experimental tests on small lots of ore, grab samplings of individual veins, there are no data established that give these veins anything but a geological and mineralogical value." In addition, there are shown the estimates of six experts and the percentages disclosed by the assays which these experts have made, the same ranging from 1 per cent. of tin, reported by Prof. C. M. VINCENT, to 6 per cent., reported by Prof. G. E. BAILEY.

But why were the estimates of Prof. Eli Perkins overlooked and omitted? This eminent expert, employed by the American Protective Tariff League as director of its statistical laboratory and as a recognized authority concerning tin mines, chicory ores, macaroni veins, and other natural resources affected by tariffs, visited the Harney Peak district and submitted a memorable report which should not have escaped the attention of the Geological Survey.

We recall now only the salient points of it, which were that 60 per cent. of the earth's crust in the vicinity of Harney Peak was pure metallic tin, and that, owing to the presence of the metal in such enormous quantities, the surface of the earth there, as far as the eye could reach, was so bright and dazzling under the rays of the sun that an observer could not gaze upon it safely except through the medium of goggles. Did not such deposits of the metal, so enormous, so blinding, and so accessible, warrant the imposition of a protective duty of 4 cents a pound? We are surprised that the estimate of Prof. Perkins has been ignored in this official report. What is VINCENT's paltry 1 per cent. or BAILEY's petty 6 per cent., when compared with Perkins's 60 per cent. and the wide expanse of shining surface metal seen so clearly by the Tariff League's veracious expert?

CONSCIENCE AND SILLINESS.

The columns of this journal yesterday contained two pathetic remonstrances on behalf of the "remnant," one from Mr. BOUDINOT KEITH expostulating with Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER upon a letter which the alienists of The Evening Post pronounced "sane"; one from Mr. PREBLE TUCKER expostulating with Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT for having said that in the case of the Good Government people the "conscience vote" had "gone silly."

We greatly sympathize with both these expostulations. In fact, there has never been a campaign better calculated to draw out the sympathies of the humane in various and even opposite directions than that in which we are now engaged. Barring CROKER, PLATT, LAUTERBACH, and SHEEHAN, with all that they imply, pretty much everybody concerned is entitled to be more or less yearned over. The affliction of Messrs. KEITH and TUCKER is especially deserving of sympathy. They have been wounded in the house of their friends. The sane Mr. HORNBLOWER is without question committed to the principle of non-partisanship in local affairs, and he, in spite of the columbine innocence of his aspirations, is too serpentine to believe that non-partisanship is the same thing as a deal. In Mr. KEITH's retort upon him the unprejudiced must admit that the innocence of the dove is in some measure qualified by the sense of the horse.

The bitter cry of Mr. TUCKER is even more piercing and pathetic. It seems to him the height of cruelty and also of injustice for the President of the Police Board to be deriding scrupulous persons and talking of the conscience gone silly. For that is exactly the complaint that is made of the President of the Police Board himself. All men recognize that the principal obstacle to the defeat of Tammany this year has been supplied by Mr. ROOSEVELT. A little winking at the side door, and undoubtedly these things had not been. The Garoos who revile him would have swollen the acclamations of the Goo Goos who have praised him. Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER—and this not in editorial ambiguity, but in the first person singular—blasphemes openly, saying that he has no sense. An eminent and amiable person whose morning piano practice, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, has encircled the globe with one continuous and unbroken banging of Steinways, has remarked, for publication, "Down with Rooseveltism!" Many thoughtful persons have observed that shutting the side door was magnificent, but it was not politics. A smaller number of persons, comprehending the clergy and the Goo Goos, have avowed that they preferred magnificence to politics. But the author of these complications has remarked, in effect: "Hier stehe ich; ich kann nicht anders," and has referred all expostulators to his approving conscience. That this so desperately scrupulous and extravagantly conscientious official should now reproach him with being a victim of, as it were, conscienciitis is too much for Mr. PREBLE TUCKER. It transfixes him to the heart, and in his agony he is entitled to turn a rolling and reproachful eye upon his assailant and to exclaim: "Et tu, TEDDE!"

Really, the choice presented to the conscientious voter is very hard, and it is difficult to blame him, whatever he does, whether he chooses with the Goo Goos to keep himself unspotted from the deal, or whether, upon the whole, he deems it his duty to vote the fusion ticket and "be unclean until the even." Dr. PARKHURST has chosen a middle course, and, being a frank man, he has indiscreetly indicated the same. He says he is going to scratch one or more machine candidates. But he forgets that the other high contracting parties to the fusion have also that privilege. They call it knifing, but the principle is the same. If the good voters scratch the Lauterbachers, why should not the Lauterbachers retaliate, in much greater numbers and with proportionately increased effect? They are ready to do so, since it is known that the Committee of Fifty has withheld from them the pecuniary refreshment the supply of which is the only use that they can see for Committees of Fifty or for any other organized form of respectable citizenship. Far be it from us to deny the conscientiousness of a citizen who may conclude that it is his duty to "go it," to vote the whole fusion ticket, and take a mud bath in the Lauterbach. But he ought not to apply opprobrious epithets to his fellow-citizen who prefers to keep clean all day, even on election day.

MR. SHERMAN'S ERRORS.

When the Republicans of Ohio held their State Convention and Senator JOHN SHERMAN appeared as the leader of that curious combination in which MCKINLEY and FORAKER were the other parties, the Senator took occasion openly to join the two questions of a protective tariff and the currency and to declare that they were logically and practically inseparable. We ventured then the opinion that this action on the part of Senator SHERMAN and of the Ohio Republicans, whose platform strictly followed the Senator's line of argument, was an error in reason and in tactics. It is an error in reasoning because the facts do not justify the Senator's view. The soundness of the currency depends only indirectly on the revenue, and, under certain conditions which have arisen in the past and may recur at any time, an ample revenue might not suffice to keep the currency sound, and even if the currency depended on the revenue, the object of protective tariff duties is not to produce revenue, and very frequently they do not produce it.

But Senator SHERMAN's position is a still graver error in tactics, because it compels the Republican Party to assume that the repeal of the McKinley tariff was the chief, and practically the sole, cause of the trouble with the currency and pledges it to take up tariff revision as the only means of dealing with the currency. It is plain enough to any reasonable and impartial observer that the Republican Party is in the main fairly right on the currency question, while it is wholly wrong on the tariff question. Moreover, its general tendency on the currency question is toward the maintenance of the gold standard, which is sustained by the business community, is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country, and is steadily gaining the approval of the people. On the contrary, protectionism is a dying idea. It has lost such reason as it had when the country was young and its enterprises and industries were not firmly established. It is now really outgrown, and the number of practical men who understand that it is outgrown is every day greater. The object of the protective tariff was to assure the home market to home industries. The object of the most powerful and enterprising captains of American industry at present is to secure a foreign market. They no longer fear competition either at home or abroad. Every year the general opinion of the American people turns more and more away from the infantile device of a protective tariff and seeks to free the country from its shackles.

When, therefore, Senator SHERMAN welds the currency and the tariff together he forfeits the advantage his party might secure from a policy which the people are steadily adopting and incurs the distrust which his party must bear from a policy which the people are steadily rejecting. We have already pointed out that if the conservative Republicans had the sense to enact sound currency legislation in the next Congress, which they control, they could count on the approval of the President, who would gladly accept from his political opponents any service to the general good, which he places far above all partisan considerations. In such a course Mr. SHERMAN could easily take the lead, and would probably be able to carry his party with him. But if he insists, as he now talks, on coupling tariff legislation with currency legislation, he will fail in both, as he ought to.

It is fair to assume that Mr. SHERMAN sees this, and that he regards the next session of Congress, which must last well past the opening of the Presidential campaign, as an opportunity, not for legislation, but for making issues for that campaign. If that be his idea, he is making a great mistake which the Democratic Party can have no reason to regret. If the outcome of the session shall be, as Mr. SHERMAN now threatens to make it, simply the formulation of a tariff policy by the majority, and the complete subordination of the currency and all other matters to that policy, then protection must become the controlling issue of the next canvass. To that, from every point of view, the Republicans are welcome. They will be beaten on it, and it will be well for the country that they should be beaten.

A DANGEROUS PARALLEL.

The St. James's Gazette goes too far for its own case when it declares, as to arbitration, that "it is the usual thing when there is recourse to this kind of international tribunal for the arbitrators to find against England and the weight of evidence." The inference from this statement is either that international arbitrators are usually unfair, which is improbable, or that England is usually in the wrong, which is not improbable at all. The Gazette is particularly unfortunate in citing the Alabama arbitration in support of its contention. That tribunal was so conspicuously fair that the representatives of the United States themselves joined in refusing to consider the extreme claims of their own Government, while on the remaining points the position of England was, in many important regards, sustained. The net result was, of course, unfavorable to Great Britain, but that is a risk which any Government runs when it undertakes to shape its course without reference to the general enlightened opinion and practice of nations—in other words, without regard to international law.

There is, however, one phase of the Alabama matter that affords a close analogy to that of Venezuela. When the policy of England toward the United States, for which she was afterward made to pay, was adopted, it was with the sincere conviction that this country was on the verge of ruin, that the Government would soon be overthrown, and that we, as a people, would be powerless to resent insult or to exact reparation for intentional injury. That, also, is the feeling that has existed in regard to Venezuela and has made it seem safe to claim territory which two successsive English Governments have admitted to belong to the unfortunate nation which is now as weak as the United States was thought to be in 1861. There is, of course, no chance that the South American republic will ever attain the impressive and enlightening degree of strength which induced Great Britain to see the desirability of arbitration in the case of the United States. But there is very little doubt that if arbitration be secured, the claims of Great Britain will be found as untenable as those she submitted to the Geneva tribunal.

OCTOBER RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Thus far this has been a prosperous month for the railroads of this country, particularly those in the West and Northwest. The grain shipments are very large, the receipts at Chicago last week showing an increase of about 3,000,000 bushels over the receipts for the corresponding period of a year ago. More than one-half of the Western roads are still complaining of a scarcity of freight cars in consequence of the heavy traffic. Meanwhile the rate situation has improved somewhat, and railway managers throughout the land are in excellent spirits. With but a few notable exceptions, all of the important railroads have reported increased earnings for the first half of the current month.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is now rapidly retrieving its enormous losses of last year. For the first week of this month its earnings show an increase of $155,300, and for the second week an increase of $199,119. The Northern Pacific also has been well favored this month. In the first week the increase in that company's earnings amounted to $58,344 and in the second week to $118,715. The Chicago and Northwestern, which reports its earnings monthly, is doing fully as well, if not better, than last month, when its books showed an increase in earnings over September, 1894, of $508,369. The Missouri Pacific reports an increase of $17,000 for the second week of this month.

Other Western roads that are able to report increased earnings for the second week in October are the Wabash Railway, $32,257; the entire Atchison system, $2,410; St. Paul and Duluth, $14,541; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, $2,084; Denver and Rio Grande, $17,000; Iowa Central, $3,016; Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, $39,742; Rio Grande Western, $7,100; Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $10,076; St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, $1,090; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $8,300; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago, $5,948; Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, $2,788; Flint and Père Marquette, $6,210; Evansville and Terre Haute, $3,834; Canadian Pacific, $20,000; Fort Worth and Rio Grande, $3,119; Lake Erie and Western, $6,800; Minneapolis and St. Louis, $3,068, and Rio Grande Southern, $2,383.

In the Southern territory the railway transportation business is also increasing—in some quarters very rapidly. The Southern Railway Company's earnings show an increase of $48,948 for the second week of this month, and for the same period the Georgia Railroad reports an increase of $7,953, the Louisville and Nashville an increase of $15,795, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern an increase of $1,945, the Chesapeake and Ohio $2,028, the Norfolk and Western $12,795, and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling $1,954.

The Eastern trunk lines and their connections are handling a large amount of traffic just now, although not as much as they would like to have. Still, their business is steadily increasing. The movement of east-bound freight out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard has been uncommonly heavy since the first of the month. For the first two weeks in October this traffic aggregated about 175,000 tons, as compared with not quite 94,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Only an amazingly perfect confidence in either the stupidity or the dishonesty of its readers can make it possible for a newspaper to say, as does The London Globe, that even the strictest application of the Monroe doctrine does not in any way affect England's refusal to allow Venezuela to occupy a part of British Guiana. Of course this statement is absolutely, even ludicrously, true, but what on earth has it to do with the present controversy?

Tammany is indeed unfortunate! Hardly had "No Enforcement of Law" been carefully painted on its battle flag when the Commissioners of Accounts come along and force it to add, "And Sheehan is All Right, See?" Either would make an inspiring cry, but the two, while so nearly alike in meaning, are so dissimilar in sound that the braves may get mixed up, even to the extent of shouting, "No Enforcement of Sheehan!" or "Law is All Right!" They might even do both. It's a hard case, however one looks at it.

For some mysterious reason which has, up to the present time, been successfully concealed from the public, several of our most important navy yards are known in official circles by names which people not in the secret insist upon regarding as obviously inaccurate and in some instances refuse to use. For instance, the department publications always ask us to believe, or at least pretend to believe, that there is a New-York Navy Yard, although conscience and eyes alike declare that Brooklyn, not this city, should furnish the appellation. So, too, Kittery, Me., which really possesses one of these institutions, chafes to see that Portsmouth, N. H., gets whatever credit or glory may accrue therefrom. This is a peculiarly irritating case, since the distinction is transferred, not only from one town to another, but from one State to another. Then consider the sad fate of Gosport, Va., an unfortunate little place whose one claim to fame, its navy yard, has always been officially ignored, while Norfolk, across the bay, which never had a navy yard in its life, gets into the papers constantly as a place of rendezvous for ships that couldn't go near it if they wanted to ever so badly. Boston, having absorbed the ancient town of Charlestown a good while ago, has a moderately defensible claim to rank among the navy-yard owners, though nobody who was born or lives where the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument falls will ever admit it.

SEALS ARE RAPIDLY DIMINISHING

Secretary Olney Doing Everything in His Power to Preserve Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Olney is utilizing all the agencies at his command to secure the preservation of the Alaska fur seals. He is convinced from the reports of Treasury experts that the animals are being rapidly diminished, as the result of pelagic sealing, and he assumes that if some steps are not taken to prevent their indiscriminate slaughter they will within a few years be exterminated.

Secretary Olney has within the past month called the attention of Russia and Japan to the necessity of some plan which will prevent deep-sea fishing during the open season. He finds both countries to be willing to co-operate with the United States in patroling Bering Sea and preventing, so far as lies in their power, further poaching by vessels flying their respective flags. Secretary Olney feels, however, that the combined efforts of Russia, Japan, and the United States will be useless unless Great Britain can be induced to lend a hand, and this Great Britain, from all accounts, is not willing to do.

By the terms of the Paris Award, the regulations now in force must continue five years, at which time they can be renewed or a new agreement made, at the pleasure of the two countries. If Congress next Winter shall appropriate $450,000, which is the amount of the damages claimed by Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian sealers in years past, her Majesty's Government may be in a frame of mind better suited to the adoption of rules looking to the better preservation of the seals. Should Congress decline to appropriate the money Great Britain, it is believed, will adhere only to the letter of the Paris Award, and neglect, as in last season, to act according to the true intent of the provisions devised to protect seal life.

The preparation of the convention looking to the payment of these damages will begin at the State Department either on Monday or Wednesday of next week. It is not improbable that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Justice, who is thoroughly familiar with the long contention between the United States and Great Britain regarding the fisheries question, will be present, to be consulted regarding matters of detail, and he will doubtless be accompanied by Mr. Costigan, the Canadian Minister of Marine.

MITCHELL, TERRY-DENNIS EPISTLES

Commissioners of Accounts Claim $500 for Charities Organization.

The interesting correspondence between William P. Mitchell, the printer, and the Commissioners of Accounts, regarding the 20,000 amber envelopes furnished to the Police Department by Mitchell, and for which he received $118, and which the Commissioners say can be procured in open market for $47, has not closed.

Mitchell wrote to the Commissioners offering to give $500 to any charitable organization named by the Commissioners if they could furnish the envelopes at the price named. The Commissioners accepted the challenge and wrote to Mitchell that if he would send them a check for $47 they would furnish the envelopes.

The Commissioners received yesterday the following letter from Mitchell:

GENTLEMEN: Your answer is in keeping with the report you caused to be published; having denied me justice in that you now propose to buy with my check the envelopes known as Amber No. 18. (Police Department.) Don't you think it would look more honorable that the purchase of the articles mentioned should be made by reputable envelope manufacturers, one named by your commission, one by me, and one selected by both manufacturers—that seems more businesslike than the commission sustaining their own report by purchasing the envelopes themselves. The difference between $47 and $118 would be a cheap defense of a report held back for political purposes. Come, Commissioners, be gentlemen. Fair play is an honest motto; name your manufacturer. Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM P. MITCHELL.

The Commissioners in reply traversed the whole correspondence and concluded with:

In our judgment your second letter is a complete withdrawal of the proposition theretofore made by you. In reference to the final sentence of your letter, to wit: "Fair play is an honest motto; name your manufacturer," we have to say that the order for said envelopes may be placed by you or by us in your presence with Stewart, Warren & Co., 29 Howard Street, New-York City.

We shall expect you, in accordance with your offer, to forward check for $500 to the Charities Organization Society of New-York City.

The Commissioners of Accounts did not yesterday receive any communication from John C. Sheehan.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON LEAVES TOWN

Mr. Reed Also Goes Away—Republicans to Meet in a Day or Two.

Ex-President Harrison started for Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. Before he went two or three Republican National Committeemen, who chanced to be in town, called on him. Chairman Carter had a half-hour's session with him, at which little was said on political topics.

Ex-Speaker Reed, who had been in the city a week, went away yesterday, taking an afternoon train for Boston.

Messrs. Hobart and Fessenden of the Republican National Committee were in the city. Mr. Clarkson returned from Philadelphia. He saw Mr. Quay there. The views of all these members of the committee have been given informally to Chairman Carter. He will issue a call for a meeting of the committee in a day or two.

Charles Shortridge of San Francisco, who is here in the interests of his city as a place for holding the next convention, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. "San Francisco has ample hotel accommodation," he said. "It can accommodate every one who will come. The citizens will open their houses. The business men will, if necessary, raise $100,000 toward expenses. Low rates of railroad fare will be guaranteed. The city wants the convention."

DEMOCRATS APPEALED TO

Public Address Issued by the Business Men's Association.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IS COMMENDED

Better Times, the McKinley Bill, Republicanism, Home Rule, and Excise Question Discussed.

The committee recently appointed by the Business Men's Democratic Association made public its address to the voters of this city and State last night.

It was signed by Walter Stanton, Asa A. Alling, Evan Thomas, H. D. McCord, John A. Sullivan, James A. Snyder, Alexander Meakim, George F. Gantz, George W. Olivit, John A. Mapes, Henry J. Neahr, M. Rittenhouse, S. S. Nicholas, W. d'H. Washington, and John G. O'Keefe. These comprised the committee, and the address was also signed by Theodore W. Myers, President; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Julius D. Mahr, Secretary, and William I. Young, Treasurer.

Discussing, first, National issues, the address says:

The country is slowly but surely recovering from a condition of business depression and stagnation which has been most persistent and pervading in its character, and which has reached and affected to a greater or less extent all classes of business and people. This business depression has been world wide in its extent, and universal in its effects. And while its chief causes and mainsprings must be sought in deeper sources than those that originate with our Legislatures and governments; yet the wise or the unwise action of Legislatures and governments does much toward alleviating or intensifying the effects of just such periods of business paralysis and inactivity as we have been groaning under during the past two years.

We believe that the passage of the McKinley bill was one of the most disastrous acts of legislation that could have been passed at the time, precipitating as it did the business and financial crisis upon our country, and intensifying and prolonging its effects throughout the land. Utterly uncalled for, it unsettled values, destroyed the equilibrium of commerce, diverted the natural flow of labor and capital, just at the most critical time, with results, as subsequent events have demonstrated, the most distressing and paralyzing to the people and their business alike.

We indorse the conservative and businesslike administration of National affairs by President Cleveland, and unhesitatingly state it is our opinion that the best guarantee for a return to prosperity and a continuance thereof comes from the Democratic Party and its principles as now administered at Washington, and that the return of the Republican Party to power in both branches of the Government, as its principles are now enunciated, would constitute a grave menace to a continuance of the present business improvement.

When we return to the field of State politics, where the main contest of the present campaign is being waged, issues of weight and importance between the two parties confront us, in which we feel it our duty to take sides and state our reasons for so doing.

On the very threshold of our investigation we are met by one fact of plain significance to all business men. After scarcely one year of control of the State Government in both the legislative and executive branches by the Republican Party, the people of the State are confronted with an increase of taxation of nearly $5,000,000, and by an increase of the tax rate from 2.18 mills in 1894 to 3.24 mills in 1895. Against this increased demand upon the people's pockets, the Democratic Party can point to the fact that on the termination of their lease of power in State affairs, the State was out of debt and the tax rate low.

This would appear to be at least an economical argument in behalf of the restoration of the Democratic Party to control in State affairs, and a business argument in addition. The effect of this argument might be somewhat lessened, if evidences of the proper use of and the necessity for this additional revenue were forthcoming; but none are, nor do the exigencies of the situation appeal to the average citizen. A large amount of these moneys has been expended in most wasteful and ineffective ways, the formation of expensive and unnecessary commissions, and the junketing tours and investigations of legislative committees, mostly unnecessary and uncalled for, and none of them resulting in any needed reform through the subsequent action of the Legislature.

Having full control of both houses of the Legislature, the Republican Party has practically blocked any effort toward true reform, in municipal administration, and has made such changes in the law as have been made, purely for political purposes or party effect. We will be borne out in this statement, we think, by all true reformers, who conscientiously desire to improve the administration of affairs in State and city; and we fail to see how in the face of the record of the last Legislature they can honestly expect fair treatment at the hands of a Legislature similarly constituted.

The address criticises the last Legislature for passing a great number of worthless or bad laws. It then discusses the question of home rule, which it favors. It says of the excise question:

With home rule for the large cities of the State would necessarily come something in the nature of local option, whereby at least each community could decide for itself and take the responsibility for its own decision of the vexed excise question, and not be compelled as now to abide by the judgment of practically a foreign tribunal as to how and when its inhabitants shall partake of beverages, spirituous and otherwise. As it is, the enforcement of excise laws is in the hands of local authorities, and the community should also have the right, within proper general restrictions, to be heard in the matter of regulation which is to be imposed upon it, and to govern the conduct of its own officers and elective agents.

Of taxation the report says:

As residents of the City of New-York, contributing as the city does a large proportion of her revenue for State purposes beyond her own limits and without regard to her own needs, the question of the equalization of taxation is an important one, and one that we commend to the consideration of an intelligent Legislature governed by right principles.

After declaring that more is to be expected of Democrats than Republicans in the enactment of home rule laws, and alluding to the position of the association in not participating in local campaigns, the address says:

And in the hurlyburly and strife of the contending factions in the local campaign, we must not as business men forget that after all it is to the Legislature that we must look for needed reforms, and that, aside from the selection of capable, honest, and experienced public servants, it is the political complexion of the coming State Legislature that is of more importance than any other issue that confronts us in this campaign.

The address concludes with an appeal to voters having at heart the true interest of reform, and desirous of seeing realized and perpetuated the principles of economical administration, low taxation, non-sumptuary laws, home rule, personal liberty, and no special legislation, to support the Democratic State ticket, and spare no effort in securing the election of a Democratic Legislature.

SECRETARY HERBERT TO HIS CHIEFS

A Record of the Year's Progress All that Is Required in Annual Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Herbert has requested all the departmental bureau Chiefs to eliminate from their reports as much as possible all matter save that which will form a record of the year's progress and action. This order is meant as a discouragement to suggestions and recommendations, save such as are absolutely necessary in maintaining the efficiency of the service.

This is aimed particularly at the suggestions regarding the personnel, and at recommendations which affect the policy of the department. Some of the bureau Chiefs have been very candid and outspoken in their treatment of the personnel, and it has not always been in accord with the Secretary's plan. It is felt in the Secretary's office that these suggestions served to confuse the question, and did not contribute to a speedy or satisfactory solution. Last year some of the valuable and interesting remarks of Engineer in Chief Melville were cut out by the Secretary before the report was published. Such recommendations, therefore, as may be made will be confined to a report of the needs of the service, in the way of reports.

This order of Secretary Herbert does not prevent the communication of ideas between bureau Chiefs and the head of the department, and if suggestions de

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

Dispatch to Crespo Transmitted by Berlin Foreign Office.

IT DOES NOT MENTION BOUNDARIES

Diplomats in Washington Are Skeptical About London's Information—The Dispatch Not an Ultimatum.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The St. James's Gazette says the statement is absolutely untrue that the peremptory dispatch or ultimatum to Venezuela was delivered to Señor Rodriguez, Venezuelan Consul here. As the German Government has consented to temporarily take charge of the interests of British subjects in Venezuela, The Gazette says the dispatch to President Crespo will naturally be transmitted through the Foreign Office in Berlin.

The ultimatum, it is asserted, makes no reference to the boundary question, which England declines to regard as unsettled, but simply deals with the matter of the arrest of the British Inspectors, Barnes and Baker, in regard to which Lord Salisbury informed the Venezuelan Government that if proper reparation should not be given within a specified time, Great Britain would hold herself at liberty to seek it by other means.

The measures taken will probably resemble those pursued in the Nicaraguan affair, and the British Admiral in those waters will doubtless receive instructions to seize the Venezuelan ports and collect the customs duties.

The St. James's Gazette, in a leading editorial on the Venezuelan situation, says that the case is not one for arbitration, and adds: "The good offices of the United States would be tendered with greater authority and better grace if that Government paid the indemnity it is required to pay by the Bering Sea award. We were absurdly overtaxed by the Alabama decision."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Diplomatic circles are growing somewhat skeptical respecting the correctness of the London dispatches which announce that an ultimatum has been sent by Lord Salisbury to Venezuela, and it is believed that these dispatches are misleading, if they are not, in fact, somewhat exaggerated.

It is pointed out that an ultimatum is never the initial, but a subsequent step taken in international disputes. It is shown, in the case in point, that although the arrest of the colonial officers at Uruan occurred in November last, no official cognizance of the matter was taken by Great Britain until recently. Under these circumstances, the probability of an ultimatum being suddenly sprung is seriously doubted.

It is not questioned that Lord Salisbury has sent a communication to the Caracas Government, directing their attention to the arrest of Sergt. Behrens, and asking for a suitable explanation. If Venezuela's explanation should not be satisfactory, then, it is said, Great Britain might, with propriety, respond with an ultimatum, in which she might demand, not only an apology and a proper reparation, but limit the time in which those conditions should be complied with.

A continued refusal by Venezuela to furnish the satisfaction demanded, might be followed by serious consequences; but some months, it is believed, will necessarily intervene before an acute stage in the contention is reached.

REICHSRATH AUTUMN SESSION.

German Culture Must Hold First Place in Austria, Says Badeni.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The Autumn session of the Reichsrath was opened to-day. Count Badeni, the new Premier, made his first address in that capacity, announcing the policy of his Ministry to the Chamber. His speech was very long, and frequently elicited applause. The Government, he said, would respect the legitimate aspirations of all nationalities, but at the same time it would regard as paramount the principle that German culture, which held the first place in Austria, should be in no degree impaired.

That the Government had full confidence in the Czech Nation, he continued, had been proven by the abolishment of exceptional laws in Prague. In view of this return to the normal state of things, the Government would retain full liberty of action toward all parties, which the Government would judge, not only by their programmes, but by their modes of action. Nor would the Government tolerate any departure from the path of civilization, he said. It was firmly resolved to prevent any uprising, and this determination would be rigidly adhered to. The education of youth, he believed, ought to be religious, but without any reactionary tendencies.

Count Badeni announced to the Chamber that the Government would shortly introduce a bill providing for electoral reform. It was the desire of the Ministry not only to give the workingman a vote, but also to ameliorate his material condition. In conclusion, he said that it was the desire of the Government that Austria should be powerful and united, and, in pursuit of this end, its motto would be "Justice." The applause at the conclusion of the Premier's address was enthusiastic and prolonged.

FRENCH BUDGET CONTENTION.

Camille Pelletan Resigns on the Naval Budget Appropriation.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Premier Ribot and Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, were summoned to attend a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies last evening. M. Ribot supported Admiral Besnard's urgent demand for a supplementary credit of 7,500,000f. for the construction of new ships and naval works. Admiral Besnard contended that it was imperative that France should preserve her position in the Mediteranean and the North, and should place new vessels upon the distant naval stations.

After the departure of the Ministers, Camille Pelletan, reporter of the committee, proposed that 4,000,000f. be appropriated on account of the new naval construction programme. This proposal was rejected by the committee, which also rejected all other proposals for credits for new vessels. M. Pelletan thereupon resigned, but his resignation has not yet been accepted.

A GERMAN IRONCLAD AGROUND.

The Wurttemberg Seriously Damaged and Leaking in Little Belt.

KIEL, Oct. 22.—The German ironclad warship Wurttemberg is aground in the Little Belt, between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat, and is seriously damaged. She is leaking badly, and is partially filled with water. The warship Brandenburg and the dispatch boat Sachsen have gone to her assistance.

The Wurttenberg is an ironclad, twin-screw ship of 7,280 tons and 5,600 horse power, and carries sixteen Krupp breech-loading guns of various calibre, and four torpedo tubes. She is 290 feet long, 60 feet beam, and has 20 feet 4 inches draught. She was built in Stettin in 1878.

MORE TROUBLES IN ASIA MINOR.

Young Armenians Enrolling in a Revolutionary Propaganda.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—Reports have reached here that the Mussulmans at Ismid, a town in Asia Minor, fifty-six miles southeast of this city, are continuing their attacks upon Christians. It is charged that a Turkish soldier at that place made an assault upon a young Armenian girl and threatened her with death. This charge is denied by the authorities at Ismid, but troops have, nevertheless, been hastily dispatched to the scene. The Public Prosecutor at Ismid has started for Akhissar to begin an inquiry into the recent massacres there.

According to advices received from Adana and Aleppo, a revolutionary propaganda of serious proportions is in operation in those sections. Agents of the propaganda are enrolling young Armenians under their standard, and arms, ammunition, and dynamite are reported to have been secretly imported into that vicinity. Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, had interviews with Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, to-day.

The greatest alarm prevails in Bagchejik, an Armenian village of 900 inhabitants, situated eight miles from Ismid, owing to the threats made by Mohammedans to attack the place. An English missionary and his family reside in the village. Serious trouble is feared, and troops have been sent to the scene. Danger arises from the fact that the Armenians have been disarmed by the officials, while the Turks are fully armed.

YACHT WINDWARD'S MISSION.

It Brings Jackson's Records and Dispatches to Harmsworth.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The steam yacht Windward, which conveyed the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition to Franz Josef Land, arrived in the Thames this afternoon.

The Windward brings Jackson's sealed records of the expedition up to July 3, on which date the vessel left Franz Josef Land. The mission of the Windward here is to bring dispatches to Mr. Harmsworth, who bears the whole cost of the expedition, and to take on board a store of provisions and ammunition.

She will then go back to Franz Josef Land and take on board Mr. Jackson's party. It is claimed that experience has proved Mr. Jackson's theory that more is achievable in the direction of north polar research by going overland than in ships.

During a sixty-five days' struggle in the ice to Varde, the Windward ran short of coal, and was compelled to use her 'tween-decks planking, her foretopgallant mast and bulwarks for fuel. No visitors are allowed on board the vessel now.

ACCIDENT AT MONTPARNASSE.

Brakes Fail, the Locomotive Fails, and One Woman Is Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A train from Granville, in Manche, entered the Montparnasse station in this city this evening at full speed, owing to the failure of the brakes to work.

The train crashed through the platform and the wall of the station, and the locomotive and tender fell thirty feet, into the Place de Rennes, killing a woman below and narrowly avoiding falling on a tram car and three omnibuses, all of which were somewhat damaged by falling wreckage.

The passengers on the train were badly shaken up. Many of them sprang screaming from the cars, adding to the great excitement caused by the accident. Fortunately, no one save the woman mentioned was seriously hurt. Immense crowds of people, attracted by curiosity, lingered in the vicinity of the station for hours.

CUBA UNDER HEAVY FLOODS.

Inhabitants Safe, but Communication with Provinces Broken.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—Advices received here from the interior of this province report the prevalence of heavy floods. The villages of Nueva Paz, San Nicolas la Catalina, and Selba del Agua are submerged and a large amount of property has been destroyed, but no loss of life is reported.

The villages of Aguacate, Madruga, and Guines, in this province, are also under water, but all the inhabitants succeeded in getting to places of safely. The interruption to telegraphic communication with the Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces still continues, and it is consequently impossible to ascertain the state of affairs in those localities. Advices from the Vuelta Abajo district say that that section did not suffer at all from the cyclone which devastated and inundated other parts of the island.

CUBANS CAPTURED AT INAGUA.

Principals Are Well-Known Leaders, and Some Are Americans.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Some additional advices regarding the capture by a British warship at Nassau, N. P., of twenty-one Cubans who had been landed at Inagua, have been received here. From these it appears that the principals of the expedition to which these men belonged are the well-known leaders Pena, Domenech, Galvez, and Ruiz.

Some of them claim to be American citizens. The Governor of the colony, following the advice of the attorney, asks for particulars in order to prosecute them. Two members of the same expedition are on their way to San Domingo. One of them is probably Carrillo.

BESSON AGAINST HIS WIFE.

Extradition Proceedings on a Charge of Theft, Which She Denies.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Fontane Besson, a noted manufacturer of musical instruments of this city, New-York, Paris, and St. Petersburg, has obtained a warrant for the arrest of his wife, now in Seville, Spain, on the charge of stealing £7,000 from him. Mrs. Besson left London last August, taking her daughter and the money with her.

An English detective has gone to Seville to arrest her, when proceedings for her extradition will be taken. It is understood that she denies having stolen the money, claiming that the manufacturing business conducted under the firm name of F. Besson & Co. is really hers, and that the money is the proceeds of that business.

HUNGARIANS AGAINST BANFFY.

Two Hundred Students Make Loud Demonstrations for Apponyi.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 22.—The leaders of the National and Independent Parties have decided to interpellate the Government in the Lower House of the Diet to-day in regard to the recent disturbances at Agram.

A crowd of students numbering 200 made demonstrations this afternoon in front of the buildings of the National and Independent Clubs, crying "Long live Apponyi!" "Down with Banffy!" "Down with the Croats!" Three of the ringleaders were arrested, but were released after their names had been taken.

ROUMELIAN TOWNS OVERFLOWED.

The Maritza River Damages Extensively the Capital City.

SOFIA, Oct. 22.—Heavy rains that have fallen in Roumelia have caused the Maritza River to overflow its banks.

Immense damage has been done in Philippopolis, the capital of Roumelia, which lies on both sides of the river. The town of Stanimaka has been destroyed. Trains on the railway between Sofia and Constantinople have been stopped by the high water.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Congratulations to the Troops upon Their Success in Madagascar.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies reopened their session today, the occasion passing off without incident.

Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, and Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, addressed their respective bodies, each making references to the success of the French expedition to Madagascar and congratulating the troops upon the result.

Insurgent Leader Rabi Discouraged.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says the insurgent leader Rabi has summoned together a number of his friends to a conference for the purpose of pointing out to them the utter hopelessness of further resistance to the Spanish Government. The result of the conference, the dispatch says, is not known.

Kaiser Intends Honor to Alsace.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—It is announced that Emperor William intends to build a shooting box at Molsheim, in Alsace.

Illness of King of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—King Christian IX. of Denmark is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

J. W. MACKAY'S FUNERAL

Impressive Ceremony at the Church of St. Ferdinand des Ternes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DECORATIONS

The Route of the Cortege from the House in the Rue Tilsit to the Church Was Lined by Thousands.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The funeral of John W. Mackay, Jr., which took place to-day in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ferdinand des Ternes, resembled the obsequies of a great public personage. The entire front of the Mackay mansion, 9 Rue Tilsit, was covered with mourning drapery, the lamps in front of the house were lighted and covered with crape, and street traffic was entirely suspended in the avenues in the vicinity of the Arc de Triomphe. The coffin was covered with a white pall and cross bearing the inscription "Sa mère désolée" lay upon its top.

The hearse was ornamented with white and silver trappings upon a black ground, surmounted with black plumes, and drawn by six white horses. Following immediately behind the hearse were five cars laden with wreaths, each drawn by four horses. Mrs. Mackay's wreath was of magnificent mauve orchids and white lilacs, with mauve and white ribbons, and was inscribed, "From a broken-hearted mother." Mr. Mackay's wreath was inscribed, "From a heart-broken father." The floral cars were followed by scores of mourning and private carriages filled with friends of the family. The cortège left the mansion at 12:10 P. M. When the procession reached the church, the body was received at the entrance by Abbé Lemonnier and conveyed to a magnificent catafalque, which had been erected in front of the altar. Around the catafalque thousands of tapers were burning.

The funeral services in the church consisted of a high mass for the dead, with full vocal and orchestral accompaniments, several leading operatic artists assisting in the choir. The coffin rested on a catafalque erected in the middle of the nave, and directly on a line with the altar. The entire nave and the aisles of the edifice were profusely draped with black and silver. Some impression of the sombre gorgeousness of the obsequies may be gathered when the fact is taken into consideration that the mourning draperies and emblems cost over 100,000f.

Along the aisles of the church stood six monumental candelabra. The catafalque was five metres high and its pillars and canopy were richly ornamented with designs in silver. The whole structure was surmounted with a baldaquin reaching to the roof of the church. A perfect forest of lighted tapers was arranged around the catafalque, and censers were burning between the catafalque and the altar, and behind the altar, also.

At the conclusion of the services in the church the cortège proceeded to the chapel of St. Augustin, where the coffin was deposited in a provisional vault, which had been transformed into a chapelle ardente.

Among the callers' cards left at the Mackay mansion was that of James Gordon Bennett. Included among those who were present at the services in the church were the artist Frederick Bridgman and his wife, Dr. Clarke, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Rodman Wanamaker, C. R. Penniman, Mrs. Campbell Clarke, the Duc d'Acquerino, Henry Squires and Rudolph Erlanger.

The pall bearers were Everard Digby, Edmond Lynch, Comte Albert de Marois, and Evelyn Fitzgerald. The route of the funeral procession from the house to the church was lined with thousands of persons. During the progress of the cortège and throughout the entire services in the church Clarence Mackay wept profusely. Several splendid floral wreaths sent by the staff of the Commercial Cable Company's station in Havre were greatly admired.

DEATH OF RUGGIERO BONGHI.

He Was a Philosopher, an Editor, a Teacher, and Politician.

ROME, Oct. 22.—Signor Bonghi died at 9 o'clock this morning at Torre del Greco, near Naples, where he was sojourning in the hope of benefiting his health.

Ruggiero Bonghi was a learned philosopher. Born at Naples, March 20, 1828, he published in his eighteenth year a translation of Plotinus "On the Beautiful" and, a year later, commentaries on Plato's "Philebus." When the revolutionary storm passed over Italy, he was at Florence, and founded a journal, Il Nazionale, which, with his active political canvassing, provokes his exile from the Kingdom of Naples. He became the friend of Manzoni and of Rosmini, translated and studied and undertook a new version in Italian of the works of Plato. He published an essay, in the form of letters, on the causes of the lack of popularity of Italian literature in Italy. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Milan Academy.

He founded at Turin, in 1863, a journal, La Stampa, in defense of moderate democracy. He was, the next year, Professor of Greek Literature at the University of Turin, and, in 1865, Professor of Latin at the Florentine Institute. He returned to Milan, edited La Perseveranza, accepted the Chair of Ancient History at the University of Rome, edited at Naples, in 1872, L'Unita Nazionale, and became, in 1874, Minister of Public Instruction in Minghetti's Cabinet.

He was one of the most active among the promoters of separation of Church and State. He even supported the theory that a laical Government should have the right to intervene in religious affairs. He retained his portfolio until 1876, when the Depretis Cabinet was formed. He presided over the peace congress at Rome in 1891. Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. His works include histories of antique Greece, Rome, and the Orient; studies of Pius IX., Leo XIII., Cavour, Bismarck, Thiers, and brilliant political chronicles printed in La Nuova Antologia.

Japan Will Soon Open New Ports.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The Novoe Vremya published advices from Vladivostock to the effect that Japan will shortly open to international trade the ports of Shimonoseki, Yokkaichi, Tokio, Sendai, Aomori, and Otarunai.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg is at the Holland.

—Sir Peter Walker of England is at the St. James.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. A. J. Perry, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Hotel Normandie.

—Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter of Ohio is at the Brunswick.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. J. M. Hernandez of Venezuela and J. M. Reeves of Newport are at the Empire.

—Sir Edward Russell of London and ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio are at the Waldorf.

—Judson C. Clements and Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are at the Astor.

—Edward Atkinson of Boston, H. B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of Detroit, and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, and State Senator H. J. Donaldson are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Charles R. Skinner, New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Bishop D. H. Goodsell of San Francisco, and Theodore Thomas are at the Murray Hill.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—Frederick W. Smith, Brooklyn. Cochran—C. J. Leigh, Miss Alice Leigh, New-York.

Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Freckelston, Brooklyn; E. Spielcogee, New-York.

Raleigh: E. H. Wells, E. M. C. Davis, New-York.

Shoreham—D. J. Tomkins, Brooklyn; Mrs. Alfred Roy, Simon H. Stern, New-York.

Willard's—James J. Feeley, George Bailey, Stephen C. Young, John W. Richards, J. M. Roussell, W. G. Turner, New-York.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS OF UTAH

The Democratic State Convention Protests Against the Mormon Church's Interference in Politics.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 22.—The Democratic Convention met this morning, in pursuance of a special call issued by the State Committee, for the purpose of deciding on some plan of action in the matter of the interference of the Mormon Church in the political affairs of the Territory.

The immediate cause of this extraordinary meeting was the action of Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon, who at a meeting of the priesthood recently censured two members of the Church—B. H. Roberts and Moses Thatcher—for accepting nominations for Congress and the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket without asking permission of the Church authorities.

The majority of the convention was composed of Mormons, but they, as well as the Gentile members, were loud, and almost savage, in their denunciations of the action of Cannon and Smith.

The first business was to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions and an address. After that the day was taken up with addresses by Judge Bowers, Chairman of the State Committee; Judge Judd, W. K. Reid, F. S. Harris, and others.

Every speaker censured in unmeasured terms the action of Cannon and Smith and other leaders of the Mormon Church, and declared in the most forcible language that the Church must keep its hands off State affairs.

A considerable number of the members favored withdrawing the Democratic ticket altogether and organizing an anti-Statehood party.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Asahel Clark Kendrick.

Asahel Clark Kendrick, emeritus professor in the University of Rochester, died at his home in that city Monday evening. He was born in Poultney, Vt., Dec. 7, 1809, was graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, and became a tutor and afterward Professor of Greek in the institution at Hamilton which is now Madison University. On the establishment of the University of Rochester, in 1850, he was made Professor of Greek there, and he held the chair continuously till his retirement in 1888. In 1865-8 he also filled the Professorship of Hebrew and New Testament Interpretation in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Prof. Kendrick was appointed a member of the American committee for revision of the New Testament in 1872, and he rarely missed a meeting of the committee till the work was completed, in 1880. When Dr. Howard Crosby was asked what member of the committee had most effect on the revision, he answered, "I think, on the whole, Dr. Kendrick most often determines the final form of our translation." Since the death of Prof. Felton he had been undoubtedly the first Greek scholar in the country. He had traveled in Europe in 1852-4, in 1868, and in 1881, and on the first occasion studied at Athens. He had a strong and impressive personality, was always a warm favorite with the students because of his genial nature and ready wit as well as his wide scholarship, and was never forgotten by any one.

When a boy he had known Horace Greeley in Poultney, and forty-seven years later, when Mr. Greeley was making his canvass for the Presidency, Dr. Kendrick called upon him unannounced. "I know you are a Kendrick," said Mr. Greeley, "but I am not quite certain which of the boys it is." He survived his four brothers, one of whom was President of Vassar College in 1885-6. He was also the last survivor of the remarkable Faculty that gave the University of Rochester such high prestige while it was still young. Chester Dewey, the eminent naturalist, died in 1867; John F. Richardson, discoverer of the true Roman orthoepy, now adopted by many of the foremost institutions, in 1868; Sereno D. Gutting, editor and rhetorician, in 1882; Isaac F. Quinby, soldier and mathematician, in 1891, and Martin B. Anderson, for thirty-five years President of the institution, in 1890.

Dr. Deondrick was author or editor of several Greek textbooks; had edited Olshausen's "Commentary on the New Testament"; translated "Hebrews," with notes, for "Lange's Commentary"; revised, with notes, Meyer's "Commentary on John"; edited "Our Poetical Favorites"; wrote the "Life of Emily C. Judson"; "Echoes," a volume of translations from French and German poets; a "Life of President Anderson," and "The Moral Conflict of Humanity," (1894.) He leaves one son, Ryland M. Kendrick, instructor in the University of Rochester, and four daughters—Mrs. George F. Cooper of Rochester, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson of New-York, Mrs. Liston Cooper of Toledo, and Mrs. Wayland R. Benedict of Cincinnati.

Thomas S. Quinn.

The lumber trade loses one of its most valuable members in the death of Thomas S. Quinn, manager of the Export Lumber Company, which occurred Monday, at his residence, 163 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

While he was bathing at Coney Island a few weeks ago, a particle of sand found its way into his ear and caused an abscess. Its cure seemed to be permanent, but a second abscess formed, and although he was able to attend to business Saturday, he was compelled to call in a physician Sunday night. Relief was impossible, and he lapsed into unconsciousness that night, and died at 6 o'clock the following night.

Mr. Quinn was forty-six years old. He was born in Brooklyn. When a boy he attracted the attention of Charles R. Flint, by whom he was employed in 1870, and with whose interests he was afterward identified. When Mr. Flint organized the Export Lumber Company, in 1878, he recognized the valuable services of Mr. Quinn as a lumber inspector by promoting him to the management of the company's affairs, a position which he held from that time.

Mr. Quinn was a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, and performed conspicuous service upon some of their important committees. He was also a member of the Manhattan Club of this city, and of the Brooklyn Club of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and four children—one boy and three girls. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

William Stackpole.

William Stackpole, who manufactured nautical instruments for the United States Government, died in his home, 210 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Monday. He was seventy-six years old. He came to this country from Ireland when he was fourteen years old, and entered the business which he pursued up to the time of his death. His factory was at 41 Fulton Street, this city.

One of his recent achievements was the construction of a range finder for war vessels. He was a Trustee in St. Mary's Female Hospital, a member of the Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, and for ten years had been President of the Bedford Riding Academy. He was a member of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic congregation. He leaves a wife.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George W. Pettit, fifty-five years old, of 142 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly last evening of heart disease. He had been in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co. of this city for more than thirty-five years. He was working for the firm when the war broke out, and joined the Tenth New-York Volunteers. He was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a wife and eight children.

—William B. Niece died yesterday at Lambertville, N. J. He represented the First District of Hunterdon County in the Assembly in 1891, 1892, and 1893, was a member of the Common Council of Lambertville three years, served a term in the Board of Education, and held other offices. He was sixty-three years of age.

—Frederick L. Billon, probably the oldest citizen of St. Louis, Mo., in point of time of residence, died Monday, aged ninety-five years. He went to St. Louis from Philadelphia in 1818. In 1851 he was elected City Controller, and afterward was successively Auditor, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

—Charles W. Christmas died suddenly at Bridgeport, Conn., Monday night, aged forty-four years. He was the son of the late Charles N. Christmas of this city, and the brother of Mrs. John C. Eno. At the time of his death he was connected with the banking house of T. L. Watson & Co. of Bridgeport.

—William Edgar, son of the late Commodore William Edgar, died at his mother's villa, in Newport, last night. He had been in poor health for some months. He recently returned from a trip around the world, made in the hope of benefiting his health.

—James Nolan died Monday at Harrison, N. J., of which place he had been a resident for forty years. He had been four times a member of the Board of Aldermen, and once its President. At the time of his death he was an Assessor.

—W. Davidson Jones, a prominent lawyer of Central New-York, died yesterday at Amsterdam, N. Y., aged sixty-three years.

Your hall the introduction to your home. See the handsome Hall Mirrors, Chairs, Settees, and Boxes at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

SENATOR AND INGENUE

Nat Goodwin and Annie Russell in Two New Roles.

BELASCO'S "HEART OF MARYLAND"

A Character Comedy That Only Needs a Little Condensation and a Lively Drama of Incident.

Mr. Nat Goodwin appeared in a new rôle at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. He was Obadiah Beck, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the United States Senate. He was a man of vast wealth and power, in early middle life, a picturesque figure, admired for his integrity, industry, and executive force, hated by many for his incorruptibility and his prejudices, liked by all who came closely in contact with him for his genial humor and his kindly sympathy with the unfortunate.

Goodwin portrayed, in short, a complex and possible personage, one with faults and virtuese. The character had perspective, depth, subtlety, strength, and humor. Beck, it was shown, knew himself thoroughly. He was not altogether free from the ambition, laudable in every native American citizen, of reaching the highest executive position. But he knew he was not fitted to be President. In his youth, when he worked as a brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad, his ambition was not to be owner of the road, or even the conductor who wore a gold-laced cap and could sit by the stove when the mercury was below zero. His hope was to become in time driver of the engine, to handle the steel levers that controlled a mighty force.

He succeeded better. When only the front locks of his jet black mane were whitened by time and care he was a moving spirit in a great legislative body. He felt he could go no higher. Those who seemed to be his friends urged him to accept the nomination of his party for the Presidency. He considered the proposition "rather gay for hot weather." They urged upon him that his reputation for ability and integrity would carry him through triumphantly. He inferred from that that his friends had not seen the newspapers in his State when he ran for Governor. "An editor in a political campaign," he declared, "is like a boy in a frog pond with a bean shooter. He may have no ill feeling for any particular frog—but he has a bean shooter."

He knew that his enemies called him a "jester." As a Senator, he held, that reproach affected him only, and did not hurt him. He was a jester, and was rather proud of it. When mention was made in his presence of some place very remote from human activity, his jester's fancy impelled him to think of Troy, N. Y. To a man of his exuberant vitality and restlessness, death, in his playful moments, seemed no worse than "perpetual Baltimore." But, he argued, if the term "jester" were applied to the Chief Magistrate it would be an insult to a nation.

Some one urged that people called Abraham Lincoln a jester. "Ah," he replied, "but he was Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Beck, (it is a pity that Beck is his name, for that recalls the late Kentucky statesman, a very different kind of man,) cherished a hot sympathy with the Cuban insurgents. He had prepared a bill placing Cuban manufactured sugar on the free list, which, he strangely thinks is a step toward recognizing their independence. This had passed the House and Senate, and the President vetoed it, for honest reasons which the Senator cannot question. Nevertheless he was determined that his bill should be passed over the veto, and it was so passed in the end.

But sugar men and unscrupulous politicians combine to check Beck's triumphant career. They urge him first to accept the office tendered to him by the President, of Secretary of State. This he declined, as it would remove him from his battlefield. They then urge him to accept the nomination for the Presidency. Their plan is to have him placed before the convention, and then, by means of bribery, so utterly crushed in defeat that he will appear before the country a very insignificant figure and lose his power in Washington.

This rather doubtful plot against him he discovers in time, and administers a crushing defeat to his enemies, chief among whom are a Senator who owes all his success in life to Beck, a sugar planter whose daughter Beck loves, and a Senatorial freak called Neptune of Vermont, who is made up to look like Mr. Holman.

But the plot of "Ambition," Mr. Henry Guy Carleton's new play, is not much. We have not yet grown up to the political drama in this country. Doubtless there is some truth in the purely political passages of "Ambition," but it is all the kind of truth discarded from art by Flaubert's maxim. It is not comprehended by the general.

The piece sadly needs condensation. The last act is particularly slow and dry. But nevertheless, "Ambition" will be very successful. It will long survive in Mr. Goodwin's repertory, and after a few nights it will be one of the most attractive stage entertainments on view in New-York.

Goodwin has never had a more congenial rôle. It touches every side of his extraordinary talent. It enables him to depict many moods, to be the droll jester, the man of affairs, the self-made man who lacks polish, the ardent lover, the violent later. He is by turns genial, disheartened, vindictive, and forgiving. He played last night with excellent skill, but he was obviously nervous, as he said in his speech before the curtain, and his nervousness caused him to drag the movement sometimes and "feel for his lines."

The contrasting character is a true ingénue rôle, not a modified soubrette. Ruth Maxwell is a sweet, well-bred young lady who has known Beck from her childhood, and always made him the hero of her dreams. He remembers her as a child wearing "pigtails." When he meets her in Washington she is grown up, and he falls so violently in love that he neglects public business. This rôle is charmingly played by Annie Russell. The play is richly and tastefully mounted, but the work of the supporting company last night was not adequate. At the end of Act II. there was a great burst of enthusiasm.

Senator Obadiah Beck	N. C. Goodwin
Senator Hardy Marion	George Fawcett
Major Roanoke Gashwiler	C. F. Montaine
Don Ramon	Henry Bergman
Hon. Rufus Neptune	Wallace Bruce
Ingomar Cartridge	Louis Payne
John Maxwell	J. G. Saville
Samuel Inge	Arthur Hoops
Jerry	John T. Craven
Marion	Jean Clara Walters
Alicia	Ethel Browning
Mrs. Cartridge	Estelle Mortimer
Lady Lossing	Marie Curtis
Ruth	Annie Russell

"HEART OF MARYLAND."

Its Reception Convinces Mr. Belasco that He Is a Dramatist.

After the curtain fell on the third act of "The Heart of Maryland," a play which had its first New-York presentation at the Herald Square Theatre, last evening, there was prolonged and loud applause, to which the principal actors responded several times with gratified bows, and which did not cease until the author of the play, Mr. David Belasco, appeared and assumed the attitude which presages oratory. He seemed to be—perhaps was—deeply moved; his sentences came slow and hard; there was little obvious connection between them, and yet very rarely have more effective "first night" remarks ever been uttered.

"Really, I don't know how to make speech," he began, and then, after a long pause, he started again: "I have worked twenty-five years for—to-night. I have done almost everything that can be done in a theatre or for one. I have been a supernumerary, a manager, a call boy, an actor of small parts—and others; I have 'adapted' French plays and have 'dramatized' novels; I have helped other men with plays. Now, from the way you have received this little play of my own, I believe—I hope—that I am a—a dramatist."

Then Mr. Belasco departed hastily amid enthusiastic plaudits, and the band played. It was evident that he regarded "The Heart of Maryland" as a real and great success. The behavior of the audience had given him much reason to think so, for a large part of the applause had evidenced real and high approval. It is far from impossible that both Mr. Belasco and those who cheered and clapped their hands so often and so loudly were quite right about the "little play," and that it will run for a long time. For all that, it is not a good play, and an over-rigorous critic might even go so far as to deny that it was really a play at all.

As a matter of hard, cold fact, "The Heart of Maryland" is simply a succession of scenes, not a few of which are extremely effective, and have a more or less deceptive air of originality, but the story that links these scenes together is complex to, and occasionally beyond, the border line of intelligibility, its interest is problematical, and its logic—nil. The summary published on Sunday seemed smooth and simple, but last night the hearer's mind wandered in a maze of Federal and Confederate soldiers, of loyalty and disloyalty, of love and war, a maze so tangled that when a display of comprenensible emotion arrived, the contrast was a relief so welcome that no observer remembered, for the moment, what had gone before, or tried to imagine what was coming next. Hence, perhaps, the applause.

There is no doubt that these isolated episodes were human and moving. In one of them a Confederate General recognizes in a spy brought before him his own son; in another, that son, bound and helpless, sees a deadly enemy hold the screaming heroine in his arms and hears him threaten hideous vengeance; in a third the heroine saves the hero's life by clinging to the tongue of a church bell as it sways back and forth, and so prevents the giving of an alarm to his foes. Even this last piece of decidedly cheap sensationalism was treated so adroitly that it did not seem ridiculous —or, at least, not very ridiculous. As there was one of these fine scenes at the end of each act, except the last, of course each curtain-fall was the signal for the necessary recall, which is interpreted as success.

Although "The Heart of Maryland" is a war play, the cannonading is all done at a distance. Only once is a gun fired on the stage, and there are no charges of cavalry or infantry. For all these mercies is much gratitude due the author. His cautiousness about introducing anything to offend either Northern or Southern sensibilities has had the good effect of banishing almost entirely those stock appeals to pseudo-patriotism which usually make war dramas unendurable for some people and delightful, it must be confessed, for a good many more.

The performance of Mr. Belasco's work was commendable as a whole, and highly so in parts. Mrs. Leslie Carter, as Maryland Calvert, gave intelligent and often moving expression to feelings that range through many and difficult phases. Her marvelous hair was a bit too much in evidence, but she is now a thoroughly well-trained actress, and knows both what she can do and what is beyond her powers. It has been a long, long time since Mr. Barrymore did a better piece of work than in this play. His big handsomeness suits his present rôle perfectly, and he speaks his lines instead of intoning them, which is a pleasing change. Mr. John E. Kellerd made an admirably detestable villain, Mr. Cyril Scott was modestly effective, and Mr. Odell Williams did what he could with a part in which most other people would have been invisible. Miss Georgia Busby, as the inevitable ingénue, was charming and not too impossible.

The scenery would have served its purpose just as well if it had cost less and had been less complicated. The waits between acts, too, in that case would have been decidedly and agreeably shorter.

Gen. Hugh Kendrick	Frank Mordaunt
Col. Alan Kendrick	Maurice Barrymore
Col. Fulton Thorpe	John E. Kellerd
Lieut. Robert Telfair	Cyril Scott
Provost Sergeant Blount	Odell Williams
Tom Boone	Henry Weaver, Jr.
Lloyd Calvert	Edward J. Morgan
The Sexton	John W. Jennings
Uncle Dan'l	Scott Cooper
Mrs. Claiborne Gordon	Helen Tracy
Maryland Calvert	Mrs. Leslie Carter
Phoebe Yancey	Georgia Busby
Nanny McNair	Angela McAuli

The New-York Ladies' Trio.

The New-York Ladies' Trio is a new musical organization which made its first bid for public favor by giving a concert last night in the small Steinway Hall. The members of the new trio are Carrie Hirschman, pianist; Dora Valesca Becker, violinist, and Flavie van den Hende, 'cellist. All three of these are known as solo performers of moderate ability. They chose for their initial number Xaver Scharwenka's trio, Opus 1, a genial, simple-minded work, frank in its melodic ideas and unaffected in its treatment. The three ladies played in a smooth, complacent style, with sufficient technical accuracy, a nice balance of tone, and unanimity of manner, but without much color or variety. It was a thoroughly ladylike performance, and this new trio club ought to be in demand for afternoon entertainments among people who drink tea, revere Dickens, and fear the Kreutzer Sonata.

Each of the members of the trio was down for a solo on the programme, and there were also selections from trios by Rubinstein and De Berlot. Mr. Albert Gerard Thies, tenor, was

TO GOVERN THE CUP RACE

Conditions Framed for the Contest with the Distant Shore.

TIME LIMIT REDUCED TO 5 1-2 HOURS

Smaller Crews to be Carried than in Recent Races—Conditions Similar to Those of Defender-Valkyrie Contests.

Chairman James D. Smith of the America's Cup Committee yesterday made public the conditions framed by his committee to govern the races next year for the America's Cup. The conditions were sent to Mr. Percy Thellusson, Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, last week. The committee expresses its appreciation of the spirit of Mr. C. D. Rose's challenge, and the confidence he has shown the committee.

The date of the first race is fixed for July 23, which is ten months after the receipts of the challenge, but, if Mr. Rose wishes, this date will be changed for a later one. This would settle the races before the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, and then the Distant Shore could participate in the cruise as well as the Valkyrie, if that yacht is then in these waters.

The committee has made liberal conditions. They are very much like those that governed the Defender-Valkyrie contests, with a few changes that, by the way, were asked for by Lord Dunraven when the last match was being arranged. Each race is to be started to windward first. This is a condition Lord Dunraven asked for, pointing out at the time that, in a race started to leeward, the wind might change a few points, and so enable the yachts to sail over the course without any windward work. This is what happened in the first race between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie, in 1893, but although last Winter this was pointed out by Lord Dunraven, the Cup Committee declined to insert the clause in the conditions. The conditions for the races with the Distant Shore say, "In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward."

Another change is in the limitation of the number of the crew. In the last races two men were allowed for every five feet racing length, and the Valkyrie had sixty-one men on board. Many thought that this was too large a crew, and that the men would be in each other's way, but as this was a new rule, framed last Winter, Lord Dunraven agreed to it. Next year the crew is to be limited to one man for every two feet racing length. This on the Valkyrie would dispense with ten men, and, as the yachts will be about 102 feet racing length, the total number to be allowed on board will be fifty-one men. The time limit in the race is made 5½ hours, instead of 6. The committee explains this change by saying that the speed of modern racing yachts renders this change imperative.

Another important clause refers to a clear course at the start. If in the opinion of the Regatta Committee the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed to start, the race can be postponed. This is a concession made to Lord Dunraven for the last race, but it was not satisfactory to him, as he said it did not prevent there being crowding on the course after the yachts had been started. Mr. Rose recently said that he relied on the New-York Yacht Club keeping the course clear, and he may want some other guarantee than this.

The letter in full is as follows:

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB,
67 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1895.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to inform you of the acceptance by the New-York Yacht Club of the challenge from the Royal Victoria Club sent by you in the name of Mr. Charles D. Rose.

In compliance with your request, we submit the following proposals for the conditions of the match, and at the same time we hope you will feel at liberty to make any suggestions, which we will be very glad to consider:

NUMBER OF RACES.

The match to be decided by the best three out of five races.

COURSES.

Starting from Sandy Hook Lightship.

First Race—To windward or leeward and return.

Second Race—Triangular triangle.

Third Race—Similar to first race.

Fourth Race—Similar to second race.

Fifth Race—Similar to first race.

The starting line and compass bearings to be announced as early as practicable.

In every case the course from the starting line to be laid to windward, if possible, from Sandy Hook Lightship.

In case a course, as required by the conditions, cannot be laid out from Sandy Hook Lightship, the Regatta Committee may provide some other suitable starting point, and in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time named for starting from the lightship.

LENGTH OF COURSES.

The course shall be thirty (30) nautical miles in length.

START.

The starting signal shall be given at eleven (11) A. M., and this time shall not be changed, except as follows:

First—By the Regatta Committee, as described in the preceding paragraph, for changing the starting point.

Second—By the Regatta Committee, in case of fog.

Third—By the Regatta Committee, if, in their opinion, the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear at the time appointed for the start.

Fourth—In case both yachts consent to a postponement, in which case the Regatta Committee shall determine the time of the start.

Fifth—In case of serious accident to either vessel, as hereinafter provided.

SIGNALS.

The preparatory signal shall be given ten (10) minutes before the starting signal, and in case of a change in time of start, a preliminary signal shall be given ten (10) minutes before the preparatory.

At the starting signal a yacht may cross the line; the exact time at which a yacht crosses the line during the succeeding two minutes to be taken as her start, and the end of that period as the start of the one crossing after its expiration.

If a race is not started by one thirty (1:30) P. M., the Regatta Committee shall have the right to declare the race postponed for the day, and no race shall be started after three (3) P. M.

TIME LIMIT.

If, in any race, neither yacht goes over the course within five and a half (5½) hours, exclusive of time allowances, such race shall not count, and must be sailed over.

SELECTING THE DEFENDER OF THE CUP.

The challenger shall be informed at least one week before the first race what vessel is to defend the cup.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB RULES TO GOVERN.

The systems of measurement, time of allowance, and racing rules of the New-York Yacht Club to govern the races, except as hereinafter modified.

INTERVENING DAY.

Unless changed by agreement one day shall intervene between each racing day, not counting Sundays.

REPEATED RACES.

An unfinished race of one kind shall be repeated until finished.

ACCIDENTS.

In case a serious accident occurs to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she shall have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before being required to start in the next race.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Each vessel shall have on board during races a representative named by her competitor.

MANUAL POWER.

Manual power only shall be used for working the competing vessels.

MEASUREMENT.

The competing yachts shall be measured with all of the weights, dead and alive, on board, which they intend to carry during a race, but shall not have on board more persons, all told, during any race than one (1) for every two (2) feet of racing length or fraction thereof. Waste or water tanks, if carried, must be filled with water at the time of measurement.

The restrictions of the New-York Yacht Club rules as to floors, bulkheads, doors, water tanks, bower anchor, and cable to be waived.

If either yacht, by alteration of trim or immersion, by dead weight, increase her load water line length, or in any way increase her spar measurements, as officially taken, she must obtain a remeasurement by special appointment before the next race, or, failing this, must report the alteration to the measurer at the clubhouse at 10 P. M. of the day before the race following such alteration, and must arrange with him for remeasurement, and, if required, to be in the Erie Basin by 7 o'clock A. M. of the day of said race, and there remain until 8 o'clock A. M., if necessary, for purposes of measurement.

If either yacht decrease her measurements for the sailing length in any way, in order to profit thereby in time allowance, in any race, she must obtain a remeasurement, by special appointment, before such race, or notify the measurer and be at his disposition as above described.

A measurement taken, as provided above, shall be final, and not subject to protest by either party.

In the event of the measurer being unable to obtain a measurement which he considers accurate, before a race, a remeasurement shall be taken as soon as possible after the race.

MARKING THE LOAD WATER LINE.

Distinct marks shall be placed at the load water line at the bow, and as far aft as possible on each vessel.

We would suggest for the date of the first race July 23, which will be ten months from the receipt of the challenge by cable. In case, however, you desire we will fix upon a later date.

As you are probably aware, ninety (90) feet is the limit of load water line length for single-masted vessels, and as the length named by you is so near this we would suggest that the only restriction be that neither vessel exceed this length.

You will observe that we have made the time limit five and one-half hours, instead of six, as in the last two contests; we have for some time past considered that the speed of modern racing yachts rendered such a change imperative.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the spirit of the challenge, and of the confidence which Mr. Rose has so courteously shown in our committee. We shall look forward to a most interesting contest, and, meanwhile, we hope that Mr. Rose will consider that any service we can render him will be a great pleasure to us.

A New-York Yacht Club book will be sent to you by the next mail. We have the honor to remain your obedient servants,

THE AMERICA'S CUP COMMITTEE,
JAMES D. SMITH,
Chairman.
A. CASS CANFIELD,
Secretary.

PERCY THELLUSSON, Esq., Secretary Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A representative of The United Press called upon Mr. Percy Thellusson, Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde, to-day, and asked him if he was at liberty to talk upon the subject of the challenge for the America's Cup, issued through the Royal Victoria Club by Mr. Charles D. Rose. Mr. Thellusson replied:

"I am unable at present to make any statement in regard to the matter. The committee of the club will meet on Saturday, and may then discuss the question whether Mr. Rose is to be considered as much an Englishman as any other cup challenger."

DO NOT BELIEVE IN SOPER.

British Yachtsmen Think Richardson or Fife Would Do Better.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.—The arrival of Mr. G. L. Watson in Glasgow will set at rest the difficulties we have had in understanding the details of the cup races. As for Mr. Watson's opinions on the comparative merits of Valkyrie and Defender, these will be very difficult to get at. He has never at any time spoken freely of the merits of his own yachts, and about the merits of others he is more than cautious. But he will no doubt be in the confidence of Lord Dunraven as to his intentions for next season, and may explain to some extent what the programme is to be.

In Glasgow there is much surprise that either Mr. Fife, Jr., or Mr. Alexander Richardson of Liverpool has not been selected to design Mr. Rose's challenger. Mr. Fife's new forty-rater Isolde has made an untouched record of her first season and placed him at the very top of our yacht designers, leaving Mr. Watson far behind as far as forties are concerned. Mr. Alexander Richardson has designed many fast yachts. His twenty-rater Amathea and his forty Silver Star were the champions of their classes, while his hundred-ton racing cutters Samoena, Irex, and Iverna, built for Mr. Jameson of Dublin, were all record yachts. Mr. Soper has designed some fast small racing yachts, but his larger racing cutters Castanet, Reverie, and Satanita have been failures, and it is not believed the Soper challenger can be anything better.

It is felt here that if Lord Dunraven's new challenge leads to a contest, Valkyrie has a better chance of winning than the Distant Shore. And this conviction is strengthened from the belief that Valkyrie is much undercanvased, a fault which can be remedied in her case, but cannot be in the narrow-beamed Defender. It is the opinion here that if Valkyrie was canvased up to give Defender three or four minutes of time, she would have no difficulty in doing so in winning as well. Defender, of course, might increase her sail area, but her build leaves this game to be played most successfully by Valkyrie, since her extreme beam dispenses with much of the additional ballast Defender would inevitably have to carry with increased sail.

It is evident that if alteration is intended on Valkyrie it must go in the direction of more driving power, and since she can overcarry the narrow Defender, it seems the most feasible direction to move in for improvement.

The Yale-Harvard Boat Race.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—It is now a decided fact that Yale and Harvard will not meet on the water next Summer. This information was conveyed to J. Henri di Sibour, President of the Yale Navy, in a letter received to-day from President Bullard of the Harvard Navy. It was Harvard's year to send a challenge to Yale, but in view of the repeated statements that have been sent forth from Prof. Ames, the Harvard Athletic Director, in effect that all athletic contests are off between the two universities for two years, Yale decided to look into the matter, and President Di Sibour wrote to President Bullard, asking if arrangements could not be made for a race. The answer of President Bullard stated that there seemed to be no possible chance for a race, and gave as a reason, the recent position asserted by Prof. Ames to be that of Harvard. There is much regret at Yale that there will be no boat race with Harvard, and Yale feels that she has been cut off from her dearest and most honorable rival.

The Freelance Proves Fast.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The new steam yacht Freelance, designed by A. Cary Smith, arrived at Greenport harbor this afternoon, having left New-York early this morning. Her owner, Frederic C. Gallatin, was on board for his Fall and Winter hunting quarters at Gardiner's Island. The yacht made a very easy run across Long Island Sound at a fifteen-knot rate, except at intervals, when she was put under full speed in the rather choppy sea. Mr. Gallatin was landed about 2:30 this afternoon at Gardiner's Island, after which the new flier was headed for Greenport, which will hereafter be her hailing place.

Yacht Alcedo Disabled.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 22.—John R. Drexel's yacht Alcedo, from New-York for Havre de Grace, Md., arrived at the Breakwater this evening with her wheel rope broken. She will repair and proceed.

THE DUKE GOES 'UNTING.

Enjoys the "Sport of Kings" with P. F. Collier over Jersey Fields.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 22.—The Duke of Marlborough took part in a fox chase near here to-day. He was the guest of Peter F. Collier, and came down with Mr. Collier and members of the Westchester and Meadowbrook Hunt Clubs on the noon train. The chase began with a drag at Hubbard's Bridge in Middletown Township, and took the huntsmen through Stoutwood Park, Morrisville Nut Swamp, and Leedsville about nine miles in all. The weather was delightful, and the riders say the country was never better for hunting. All but the Duke were attired in the regulation hunting costumes. The Duke wore a simple riding costume. He was mounted on Longford, Mr. Collier's favorite hunter, and though he had not been in the saddle for four months, rode like a veteran.

Others in the hunt were Sidney S. Smith, Mr. Collier, H. O. Herbert, F. de Peyster, Mr. McClaire, Mr. Packard, Dr. Edwin Field, James Blute, and Ted Connors.

While jumping a fence of a farm yard, Mr. Smith's horse stumbled and threw its rider, who struck upon the side of his head, and was unconscious for nearly half an hour. The visiting huntsmen returned to New-York on an evening train. Another hunt will take place at Tinton Falls next Thursday.

Sporting Goods.

Guns

List of Odd and Second-Hand Guns now ready.

$30.00 Pieper Duck Guns for....$15.00
$40.00 " " " " $17.50
Folding Canvas Decoy Ducks..$6 DOZ.
New thing; come and see them.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK STEEPLECHASES
AND HURDLE RACES,
WEDNESDAYS,
October 16th, 23d, and 30th.
Each Day—Two Steeplechases, Two Hurdle Races, and a Flat Race.

Bicycles.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.
THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St. N Y City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

BELMAR WON THE HUNTER

A Popular Victory for the Entry of the Preakness Stable.

REY EL SANTA ANITA RAN AND WON

Ramapo Was Beaten Out of a Race by a Bit of Foul Riding—Beldemere Defeated Waltzer.

A good crowd saw a fair lot of sport at the track of the Westchester Racing Association yesterday. In spite of the chilling wind that blew across the track, the bettors were kept warm by the favorites or well-backed second choices winning all the races up to the last. After that last one they were positively hot, because Prince Lief could do no better than run third.

The only stake race on the card was the Hunter, for three-year-olds, at a mile. This was the twenty-seventh running of the stake, and it was won by James Galway's entry, Belmar. Mr. Galway won the same stake last year with Beldemere, when the distance was a mile and a quarter. The victory of the Preakness Stable candidate again this year was a popular one, not only because Belmar was the favorite, but because his owner is one of the few old-school sportsmen left in America.

All nine of the horses named as starters for the stake went to the post to contest for the prize, which was much less in value than any previous stake of the name, as but $700 went to the winner. So sure a thing was the race considered for Belmar that he was an 8 to 5 favorite, the speculation as to the others being confined to the probability of their running as good as second or third. Mr. Rowe got them away to a good start for all but Hawarden, who had acted badly at the post and was cavorting about as the starter's flag fell. He was half a dozen lengths behind the field when they got under way. Cromwell and Monaco were the pair to make the pace for the party, and a lively one they cut out, running the first five furlongs in 1:01½. In the early part of the racing Sims held Belmar in the ruck, and it was not until the stretch was reached that he called on his mount to make any show of his speed. But when the call was made Belmar went to the front, and won very cleverly after a brisk bit of sprinting against the Keene filly, Emma C. Connoisseur also came strong at the finish, and was third by a neck from Manchester. Monaco collapsed completely at the end of six furlongs, and finished absolutely last, which might have been expected, as Pickering was allowed to sit in his saddle.

Ramapo would certainly have won the fifth race, a welterweight handicap at three-quarters of a mile, but for a foul and a bungling piece of riding by Reiff. Harrington and Kennebunk were in front of him, when Reiff attempted to make his winning rush with Ramapo a short distance from the finish. There was a clear road on the outside of the track, and Reiff could have taken that. Instead he attempted to crowd between Harrington and the rail. He would have got through all right, perhaps, if Murphy, who rode Kennebunk, had not spied him in time to deliberately force Kennebunk over against Harrington, forcing the latter against Ramapo, and Ramapo in turn against the rail. Reiff, of course, had to pull up with Ramapo, and go around both Harrington and Kennebunk. He could not do that, as the foul had forced the horse to lessen his speed. Because of the foul, Kennebunk won the race by a head from Harrington, Ramapo being beaten a length by the latter. The Stewards placed the horses as they finished, in spite of the fact that Kennebunk was to blame for the fouling of both Harrington and Ramapo.

Reiff claimed a foul, and Murphy was questioned, but the race was allowed to stand as it was run. The Stewards took the claim of foul riding under consideration.

Wishard opened the day's sport by making a runaway race of the five and a half furlong dash over the straight course. Although there were eleven starters, Wishard was considered to outclass them all so much that he was a strong favorite over the field at 5 to 5. Sweet Faverdale and Patrol had a lively dash for the second money, the former getting the decision by a neck after a hard drive.

Rey el Santa Anita, whose recent erratic running caused the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association to refuse further entries from "Lucky" Baldwin, was made a favorite for the second race, a handicap at a mile and an eighth, in spite of the fact that he carried the top weight, 130 pounds, which in American racing is considered a "crusher." Tural had the mount, and Rey el Santa Anita won the dash very cleverly and in fairly good time—1:54½. Sir Francis made the pace, with Lamplighter following until the last quarter-mile post was reached. Rey el Santa Anita and Helen Nichols then bringing up the rear. When the horses had got well down the hill Santa Anita and Nichols went to the front, and for a short distance raced together. But at the end Rey el Santa Anita came with a rush and won as he pleased from Helen Nichols, beating the latter a length and a half. The latter just managed to beat Sir Francis for the second money, and poor, old Lamplighter was beaten eight lengths by the field.

Baldemere and Buckrene were about even favorites for the third race, a run of a mile for selling-platers, from which nine of the seventeen entered were scratched. The talent was all right as far as Baldemere was concerned, for she won the race, but they were away off on Buckrene, who never showed any speed at any part of the race. Derfargilla and Waltzer served as pacemakers for the field, with Baldemere leading the rest of the lot. At the end of three-quarters of a mile Derfargilla decided that she had had enough of it, and quit, leaving Baldemere and Waltzer to fight it out to the end. It was a bruising finish between the pair, and Baldemere finally got the decision by a head from Waltzer. Longshore came fast at the end and got the third place from Derfargilla, next behind whom came Buckrene.

Carib, Bloomer, and Prince Lief had a lively brush at the finish of the last race of the afternoon. The three drew away from the rest of the field when but a sixteenth of a mile remained to be run. All then were ridden under whip and spur. Reiff, instead of running into a pocket, sent Carib up on the outside and beat Bloomer by a head in the finish. Prince Lief, who was a hot favorite, was beaten a couple of lengths, quitting at the end as if he was a little short of work.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:08½.

1—Wishar, Duke & Wishard's b. g., by Bob Miles-Orange Blossom, 108 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Sweet Faverdale, G. E. Smith's b. f., 115.. .....(Doggett)
3—Patrol, Blemton Stable's br. g., 105...(Griffin)
4—Forum, 111. | 8—Honolulu, 109.
5—Oatler Joe, 111. | 9—Article, 115.
6—Sebastian, 106. | 10—Yankee Doodle, 111.
7—Balmaghie, 111. | 11—Sisseretta, 111.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Wishard	.....3—5	10—1..Balmaghie	...4—1
8—1..S. Faverd'le	..1—1	20—1..Honolulu	....8—1
7—2..Patrol	.....6—5	15—1..Article	.....6—1
10—1..Forum	.....15—1	15—1..Yankee Do'le	.6—1
8—1..Oatler Joe	...3—1	8—1..Sisseretta	....3—1
15—1..Sebastian	....5—1		

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for all ages. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54½.

1—Rey El Santa Anita, Santa Anita Stable's b. h., 4 years, by Cheviot-Alaho, 130 pounds.....(Tural)
2—Helen Nichols, Duke & Wishard's ch. m., 5, 108 .....(Reiff)
3—Sir Francis, Marcus Daly's ch. g., 5, 97.. .....(O'Leary)
4—Lamplighter, 6, 114.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Rey El S. A.	..2—5	4—1..Sir Francis	....1—1
5—1..Helen Nichols	.6—5	9—5..Lamplighter	..3—5

Won by a length and a half; three parts of a length between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. The Withers Mile. Time—1:41¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Beldemere, Preakness Stable's b. m., 4 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 105 pounds, $1,800.. .....(Perkins)
2—Waltzer, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 104, $2,000.. .....(Griffin)
3—Lake Shore, C. W. Parsier's ch. h., 4, 108, $1,700 .....(Ballard)
4—Derfargilla, 6, 91. | 7—April Fool, 3, 86.
5—Buckrene, 4, 108. | 8—Captain T., 5, 94.
6—Ina, 3, 90.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Beldemere	....1—1	2—1..Buckrene	....4—5
6—1..Waltzer	.....2—1	8—1..Ina	.....4, 3—1
6—1..Derfargilla	...2—1	8—1..April Fool	....8—1
10—1..Lake Shore	..4—1	8—1..Captain T	....8—1

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Hunter Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds, of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41¼.

1—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., by Belvidere-Adele, 108½ pounds.....(Sims)
2—Emma C., J. R. Keene's br. f., 106..(Perkins)
3—Connoisseur, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 115 .....(Littlefield)
4—Manchester, 96. | 7—Maurice, 108.
5—Cromwell, 87. | 8—Hawarden, 98.
6—Brandywine, 115. | 9—Monaco, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Belmar	.....3—5	5—1..Brandywine	..8—5
6—1..Emma C	.....8—5	4—1..Maurice	.....7—5
10—1..Connoisseur	..4—1	15—1..Hawarden	...6—1
8—1..Manchester	..8—1	15—1..Monaco	.....6—1
15—1..Cromwell	....6—1		

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; Welter Handicap, for all ages. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:15.

1—Kennebunk, Hazelwood Stable's ch. c., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Kalula, 115 pounds.. .....(J. Murphy)
2—Harrington, W. Donohue's ch. g., 4, 127 .....(Sims)
3—Ramapoo, Duke & Wishard's ch. h., 5, 150 .....(Reiff)
4—Melba, 5, 98. | 7—Illusion, 4, 106.
5—Stonenellie, 4, 105 | 8—M'r of Pearl, 5, 105.
6—Deerslayer, 3, 116. | 9—Irish Reel, 3, 121.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Kennebunk	..6—5	8—1..Deerslayer	...3—1
5—1..Harrington	..8—5	10—1..Illusion	.....4—1
8—5..Ramapo	.....3—5	15—1..M'r of Pearl	..6—1
15—1..Melba	.....8—1	6—1..Irish Reel	....2—1
15—1..Stonenellie	..6—1		

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:21. No bid for the winner.

1—Carib, Coughacres Stable's b. g., by Powhatan-Cadiga, 108 pounds, $1,800....(Reiff)
2—Bloomer, Cambridge Stable's b. f., 95, $500 .....(Hewitt)
3—Prince Lief, B. McClelland's ch. c., 111, $1,800 .....(Perkins)
4—Bessie Browning, 95. | 6—King T., 106.
5—Tomoka, 95. | 7—Roundsman, 103.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Carib	.....1—1	20—1..Tomoka	.....6—1
5—1..Bloomer	...1—1	30—1..King T	.....10—1
2—5..Prince Lief	..Out	12—1..Roundsman	..4—1
30—1..B. Browning	.10—1		

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Steeplechase Races at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; maiden hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Jim McLaughlin	165	Escape	133
Primus	162	Maretti	130
Hellas	152	Richards	130
Daly	145	Fugitive	130
Daybreak	145	Poteen	130
Kandor	133		

SECOND RACE.—Hurdle handicap, guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles.

Caraccas	162	Olindo	140
Southerner	155	San Joaquin	135
Marcus	148	Rose Howard	133
My Luck	147		

THIRD RACE.—Half-Bred Hunters' Steeplechase. About two miles. Will be a walk-over for Meadow Brook.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; steeplechase; selling allowances. About three miles.

Larry	157	Lafayette	142
Duke of Abercorn	154		

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $450, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; handicap for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

Bathampton	117	Matt Byrnes	110
Belmar	112	Emma C	107

STEWARDS REPLY TO BALDWIN.

Decline to Reconsider Their Decision to Reject His Entries.

The Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association meeting have directed that the following letter be forwarded to Mr. E. J. Baldwin in reply to his communication, under date of Oct. 21:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1895.

E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 21st inst., addressed to the Westchester Racing Association, has been referred to the Stewards of the meeting, and I am instructed to quote Rule 42 of the Rules of Racing, under which the following resolution was passed, and notification sent you immediately after the last race on Saturday, Oct. 19.

"Rule 42. Every person subscribing to a sweepstakes or entering a horse in a race, to be run under these rules accepts the decision of the Stewards on any question relating to a race or to racing.

"At the discretion of the Stewards of The Jockey Club or of the Stewards, and without notice, the entries of any person, or the transfer of any entry may be refused."

"Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward the following communication to Mr. E. J. Baldwin: The Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association meeting desire to notify you that they are not satisfied with the manner in which your horses are run, and that under Rule 42 of the Rules of Racing your further entries to races at this meeting will not be received.

"The above decision does not affect your entries to stakes already closed."

I am further instructed to point out to you that this resolution only contemplates the refusal of entries of your stable, at the present meeting, and does not go beyond this. The matter has been referred to The Jockey Club for further action, and you will then have an opportunity to present such testimony as you may desire to offer, to show why Rule 42 should not be applied to your stable beyond the period of this meeting.

Your offer to place Arapahoe and Rey El Santa Anita at the disposal of the Stewards, to have them trained under their supervision, in order to prove and substantiate your statements, or any other suggested interference in the management of your stable, cannot be considered.

If the running of your horses, as well as that of any other stable, is not satisfactory to the Stewards of a meeting, they have the privilege under the Rules of Racing of refusing the entries of such stable, without any investigation and without notice.

It is not the province of the Stewards of a meeting to instruct stables about their trainers, jockeys, and managers, or indicate to owners whom they shall or shall not have in their employ. The mere granting by The Jockey Club of licenses to trainers or jockeys, and the right to withdraw them, does not relieve the owner of the stable by which they are employed from the responsibility of its management as a whole.

The decision stands, as communicated to you on Oct. 19.

F. O. HANLON,
Secretary to Stewards, Westchester Racing Association.

TOM L.'S GAME STREAK.

It Won Him a Race at the Saugus Trotting Meet.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Two cracking races made up the card for the opening of the second week at Saugus. Tom L. sold even money with the field in the pacing race. In the early heats he was too stiff to be dangerous, but as he warmed up he got better, and, having a game streak in him, staid it out. The next best horse was Frank Clay, but a break lost him the fourth heat, and then his courage forsook him and a change of drivers in the fifth heat did no good.

Fred B. sold for $50, Seylex $30, and the field $15, in the trot. After Yankee Luck won a heat, the field sold for $25 and Seylex $15. The latter never was in the hunt, and it was only Fred B.'s unsteadiness that lost him the two heats. In the others he made up lost ground and fairly out-trotted Yankee Luck. Fred B. comes from Tiffin, Ohio, and has been a favorite in every race he has started in in the last three weeks.

The feature to-morrow is the 2:08 pace, with Mascot, Jr., against Paul and Barney for the first time this year.

The summaries:

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Tom L., b. g., by Young Volunteer, dam by Black Monitor, (Forshner)		5	3	5	1	1
Frank Clay, blk. g., by Fellowship, (Cunningham and Golden)		2	1	1	2	2
Lorine, ch. m., by Pasco, (Paige)		1	2	3	4	5
Belle Brandon, blk. m., (Baggs)		4	5	2	6	6
Fred S., br. g., (Brigham)		3	6	6	3	3
Nelly G., ch. m., (Parberry)		6	4	7	5	4
The Duke, ch. g., (Harris)		7	7	4	7	7

ro. ro. ro. ro. ro. ro. ro.

Time—2:20¼; 2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:21; 2:20¾; 2:22½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Fred B., b. g., by Reville-Gyp, by Black Squirrel, (Whitney)	4	1	2	1	1
Yankee Luck, b. g., by Blackstone, Jr., (Bowen)	1	2	1	2	3
Seylex, b. g., (Kervick)	2	3	3	3	2
Miss Fullerton, b. m., (Ramsey)	3	4	4	4	4

Time—2:19; 2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:19¾.

Plenty of Conchers for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—A large influx of coachers lent especial interest to the practice of the Princeton football eleven to-day. In addition to J. B. Fine, Arthur L. Wheeler and John Poe, the regular coachers in charge of the daily practice, Harry Brown, last year's end rush; Frank Morse, the half back; "House" Janeway, the giant guard of the '89 team, and A. Moffat, '84, came down from New-York, and Dougal Ward, '95, came over from Lawrenceville. All were on the field this afternoon instructing the candidates for the eleven. Previous to the hard practice, the backs, tackles, and ends were lectured by the coachers, and thoroughly drilled in the new style of interference, which is being developed for the Harvard game. A half hour's half of hard work was given the men before the secret practice, after which the gates were closed and only players and coachers knew what transpired in the second half. In the open half the play was quick and snappy throughout, but fumbles were frequent, and neither the 'Varsity nor the scrub could score in the thirty minutes' game.

$250,000 WORTH OF SILKS AT TWO-THIRDS PRICES

This Silk sensation of the season comes from an importer's overconfidence. Now he is glad to make a loss to make a market. We are just as glad to help him to the market. In effect we pay you to make a market for him.

No better Silks of their several grades come to this country. They are first-class in every way. Seasonable Silks, high grade Silks, plain and novelty Silks. Pick of all the Silk world, and marked at TWO-THIRDS, just because some one is paying for experience.

5,000 YDS. COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE, for instance, choice quality, dainty shades, imported to sell at $1, we say 48 CENTS.

That way, or near it, all along the line, like this:

STREET AND EVENING SHADES
90c Colored Striped Taffetas, 48c
$1 Colored Fancy Taffetas, 65c
$1.25 Chameleon Crystals, 67c
$1.15 Colored Striped Taffetas, 85c
$1.50 Moire Antiques, $1.05
$2 Colored Striped Taffetas, $1.25
$2 Chameleon Crystals, $1.35
$3 Moire Antiques, $1.85

BLACKS
$1 Satin Brocades, 68c
$1 Peau de Soies, 70c
$1.10 Gros Grains, 75c
$1 Brocade Taffetas, 78c
$1.25 Moire Antiques, 80c
$1.15 Faille Francaise, 85c
$1.25 Satin Figured Gros Grains, 95c
$2 Peau de Soies, $1.45

This special sale will begin this morning.

In addition to the usual vast selling space we have set aside for this occasion an entire store street, reaching from the Rotunda to Broadway, and a greatly increased number of salespersons have been provided.

Of course first choice is worth being quick for.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.
Hilton, Hughes & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

WOULD CONTROL RACING

The A. A. U. Will Take Charge of the Amateur Branch if Asked.

MR. SULLIVAN TALKS ON THE SUBJECT

Believes the Union Would Be Opposed to Having Any Jurisdiction over Class B Men, or Professionals.

The exclusive announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week of the intention of Chief Consul Potter to work for the abolition of racing under the sanction of the League of American Wheelmen has resulted in much comment both for and against such a course. Mr. Potter's argument, it will be recalled, was that the control of cycle racing should be in the hands of some other body than the league, because it injures the reputation and perverts the true character of that organization.

It has been intimated from a number of quarters that should the league at its next National assembly decide to adopt Mr. Potter's suggestion, the racing could not fall into better hands than the Amateur Athletic Union. It is not generally believed, however, that the control of racing will ever pass from the league. However, to ascertain what the union might do in case it should be called upon to assume charge of the sport, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES had a talk with James E. Sullivan yesterday. Mr. Sullivan is Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, President of the Metropolitan Association, a branch of the Amateur Athletic Union, and a leading member of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. He has been prominent in the councils of the Amateur Athletic Union for years. Among other things Mr. Sullivan said:

"Should the league desire it, I think the Amateur Athletic Union would take charge of cycle racing, but only in so far as it concerns the amateurs. I doubt very much if it would tolerate Class B, which is only another name for professionals. According to my way of thinking, Class B is the worst possible species of professionalism.

"I believe the union is splendidly equipped to control cycle racing; but should it decide to take charge of it, there would be many things to consider. One of the greatest importance would be whether to retain Class B or not. As I said before, I do not think the union would care to carry professionals in any guise. As to the facilities of the union to conduct racing, it is remarkably well equipped. It is composed of associations, you know, and could handle the business without much trouble—in fact, it would require very little extra work on the part of any of the officials to control it just as they do track athletics and field sports."

Mr. Sullivan does not believe that professionalism should be crowded out. He thinks it can be honestly conducted, but that the Amateur Athletic Union could never be induced to control it in any shape.

BIRD IN GOOD FORM.

Rides a Mile in 1:58 1-5 at Pueblo Cycle Races.

PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 22.—One thousand persons attended the National Circuit meet of the Rover Wheel and Athletic Club in this city to-day. The weather was very chilly, and altogether it was one

AN OMNIBUS PLATFORM

Presented to the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

SOME OF THE PLANKS WERE APPROVED

The Rest Left for Action To-day—Miss Willard Elected President of the Union for the Seventeenth Time.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—The most intense interest of any session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention so far held was developed this afternoon, when the report of the Committee on Resolutions was under discussion for nearly three hours. Nearly every delegate offered an amendment, a suggestion, or gave her views as to at least one of the planks of the platform. So much time was thus consumed that only about half the report was acted upon. The more important of the planks were, however, amended and approved, and the remainder of the document was made the special order for to-morrow morning's session.

The prohibition and woman suffragist planks brought out most of the discussion, and a number of amendments to each were offered before the delegates were satisfied that the sentiment of the convention was expressed in unequivocal language. As finally approved, the prohibition plank indorses the Prohibition Party "as the only political party with the courage to speak out boldly in favor of woman suffrage and the total annihilation of the liquor traffic."

The Republican and Democratic Parties are scored for unfaithfulness, and numerous alleged incidents of broken faith and repudiated promises are cited. The franchise plank states the belief that the ballot in the hands of women will hasten the overthrow of the liquor traffic and many other evils. It also indorses an educational limit for both sexes.

The closing of the gates of the Atlanta Exposition on the Sabbath Day is approved, while sorrow is expressed over the fact that a temporary Post Office, established in Music Hall for the accommodation of the delegates, was kept open a few hours last Sunday. The convention pledges itself to never again so desecrate the holy day. The trap shooters' tournament now being held in Baltimore receives attention in a resolution condemning the cruelties of bird shooting.

The advance made in the use of unfermented wine at the sacramental table is rejoiced in; the "Staten Island basis" of union is recommended as the best plan to secure the political union of the reform forces of the Nation against the allied evils of injustice and intemperance; the use of tobacco and narcotics is condemned as liable to lead to the opium habit.

Support is pledged the colored workers to raise a higher standard of purity for home and Nation, and a strong plank declares against the lynching of any human being white or black.

The convention to-day elected Miss Frances E. Willard President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the seventeenth time. The ballot was announced as 361 votes for Miss Willard and 14 scattering. As the Recording Secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Miss Willard, the delegates and visitors rose and sang "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Miss Willard was visibly affected, and tears glistened in her eyes, as she arose and, with tremulous voice, thanked the convention for the great honor it had shown her. When Miss Willard announced that the proposed polyglot expedition to India had been abandoned, and that she would not leave the country during the coming year, the 2,000 persons in the hall expressed their gratification with cheers. At the conclusion of her address, Miss Willard nominated Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine for Vice President at Large, a new office provided for by a recently adopted amendment to the constitution. The white ribboners sprang to their feet and applauded the popular nominee from the Pine Tree State. She was elected without a dissenting vote. Mrs. Catherine Lent Stevenson of Massachusetts received 323 votes of 375 cast, and was ultimately declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri was elected Recording Secretary, 318 of the 392 ballots being cast for her.

Mrs. Hoffman nominated Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, President of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for Assistant Recording Secretary, and she received the office on a rising vote. Three hundred and fifty-eight votes out of a total of 383 were cast for Mrs. Helen M. Barker of Illinois for Treasurer.

The National Superintendents of departments, Board of Organizers, and National evangelists were re-elected, subject to a few possible changes by the Executive Committee.

ROBBED THE CASINO CAFE

A Bagful of Bottles Dropped and the Liquor Lost.

Edward Hill, manager of the barroom in the Casino Building, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, discovered, Sunday evening, that the cellar had been broken open and a number of bottles of champagne and whisky, as well as 800 cigars, had been stolen.

Joseph Turner, the property man, found about the same time Joseph Decker, his assistant, and a temporary watchman, Charles Lucius, lying asleep on the stage. Both were arrested, as was another watchman, Harley H. Cherry, and all were charged with the robbery. Lucius confessed that the alone had stolen the property, and so Decker and Cherry were discharged.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Lucius was arraigned and held for trial. He told where 400 of the cigars were secreted and promised to recover the remainder from the person to whom he had given them to sell.

The liquors he had stolen were packed in a bag, and as he was carrying it he fell. The bottles were all broken.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair weather, possibly preceded by local showers, winds shifting to westerly, and colder by Wednesday evening. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, winds shifting to westerly, colder Wednesday evening and fair and colder Thursday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, preceded by cloudy weather, colder, and northwesterly winds, colder and fair Thursday. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, colder and northerly winds Wednesday, probably colder and fair Thursday. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, northerly winds, colder Wednesday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, winds shifting to northerly, and colder Wednesday night. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, easterly winds, warmer in northern portion Wednesday evening. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, continued cool, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, decidedly colder, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, but possibly light local snows on the lakes, much colder, northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, colder in southern portions, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in southeast portion, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by light local snows, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, westerly winds, slightly warmer Wednesday evening. MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, colder in southeast portion. IOWA, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, westerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer Wednesday evening. KANSAS, generally fair, light variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MONTANA and WYOMING, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinaw, Alpena, Buffalo, and Erie, and from Sandy Hook to Eastport. Generally fair weather continues in all districts, but light rains are reported from Southern Florida, light snows from the northern portion of the lake regions, and local showers from the southern portion of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The storm which was central near the Florida coast has moved slowly northeastward attended by northerly gales on the East Florida coast. The barometer is lowest in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and has risen in the central valleys and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains, and is highest over Nebraska. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States, and decidedly colder in the Northwest. Colder, fair weather will prevail in the central valleys, and generally fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast, followed by colder northwesterly winds by evening.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Misses Moses,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments, special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
28 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
and Day School for Girls. 41 West 124th St.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St, 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, or business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Wood's Gymnasium, 8 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

City—Both Sexes.

Association Business Institute.
DAY SCHOOL for young men, conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; shorthand and typewriting. Tuition includes use of gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, library, &c. Apply for prospectus to Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York City.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Cortina School of Languages,
NO. 45 WEST 32d STREET.
The Cortina method. Send for circulars. French and German, special departments. R. D. CORTINA, A. M., of Madrid, Principal.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Institute of Modern Languages.
Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 12 teachers; 12 courses of study. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Teachers.

35c. A LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation, literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady diplomée; quick method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 40th.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...6:20	Sun sets...5:08	Moon sets...9:17	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:12	11:58	5:00	5:37
Governors Island	11:36	12:18	5:35	6:13
Hell Gate	1:29	2:11	7:03	7:43

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 23.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Navassa	Oct. 18
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 16
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 16
Orizaba	Havana	Oct. 19
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 9
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 11
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 16

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 15
Euclid	St. Lucia	Oct. 16
Munchen	Bremen	Oct. 15
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Oct. 12

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 17
Gregory	Barbados	Oct. 17
Palatia	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
St. Paul	Southampton	Oct. 19
Wells City	Swansea	Oct. 11

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

France	London	Oct. 11
La Bourgogne	Havre	Oct. 19
Monmouth	Lundee	Oct. 11
Rossshire	Gibraltar	Oct. 12
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 19

SUNDAY, OCT. 27.

Moravia	Hamburg	Oct. 13
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
New-York	Oct. 23	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Oct. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
Maracaibo	Oct. 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Southwark	Oct. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lepanto	Oct. 23	Galveston	21-22 State St.
Alamo	Oct. 23	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Jamestown	Oct. 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Hesperides	Oct. 23	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Germanic	Oct. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Grecian Prince	Oct. 25	Montevid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Isleworth	Oct. 25	Chile	47 Cedar St.
Colorado	Oct. 25	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Oct. 25	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Prins Willem I.	Oct. 26	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Persia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Albano	Oct. 26	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Buffalo	Oct. 26	Hull	21-22 State St.
Hekla	Oct. 26	Christiania	28 State St.
Ardandrose	Oct. 26	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Ludgate Hill	Oct. 26	London	21-22 State St.
Powhatan	Oct. 26	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
State of Cal	Oct. 26	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 26	London	4 Broadway.
Champagne	Oct. 26	Havre	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Leibnitz	Oct. 26	Pern'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Gulf of Akaba	Oct. 26	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Peninsular	Oct. 28	Azores	29 Broadway.
Tauric	Oct. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Oct. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	Oct. 29	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 54 N. R.
Caribbean	Oct. 30	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Belgravia	Oct. 31	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Rotterdam	Oct. 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Martello	Nov. 2	Hull	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Nov. 2	London	21-22 State St.
Picqua	Nov. 2	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
France	Nov. 2	London	15 Whit'al St.
Saale	Nov. 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Tjomo	Nov. 2	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Mobile	Nov. 2	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Georgia	Nov. 2	Stettin	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Nomadic	Nov. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 2	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Alesia	Nov. 3	Barcelona	47 South St.
Dona Maria	Nov. 3	Azores	102 Broad St.
Italo	Nov. 3	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Lahn	Nov. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Garrick	Nov. 7	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Niagara	Nov. 7	Nassau	113 Wall St.
St'e of Neb'ka	Nov. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ohio	Nov. 9	Hull	21-22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	Nov. 9	Pern'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Massachusetts	Nov. 9	London	4 Broadway.
Terrier	Nov. 9	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Delcomyn	Nov. 9	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Anchoria	Nov. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	Nov. 9	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Irrawaddy	Nov. 9	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Russ'n Prince	Nov. 11	Monte'd'o	2-4 Stone St.
Georgic	Nov. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Boston City	Nov. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Spree	Nov. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Peconic	Nov. 13	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Camatenge	Nov. 13	Para	113 Pearl St.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fulda	Nov. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Nov. 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 16	Hull	21-22 State St.
Marengo	Nov. 16	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Others	Nov. 16	Busk&Jevons.	
Prins W'm II.	Nov. 16	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Bovic	Nov. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chicago City	Nov. 19	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Adriatic	Nov. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Alianca	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, 5 days, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Algiers, Maxson, New-Orleans Oct. 14, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Colorado, Conner, Fernandina Oct. 16 and Brunswick Oct. 19, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Port Limon Oct. 14 and Kingston Oct. 16, with mdse and 15 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 11, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:13 A. M.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) Wetherill, Vera Cruz Oct. 2, Laguna Oct. 7, and Progreso Oct. 15, with mdse and 1 passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Neptuno, Birkhan, Montego Bay Oct. 14, St. Ann's Bay Oct. 15, and Port Maria Oct. 16, with mdse and 6 passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 19, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS City of Para, Baker, Colon Oct. 15, with mdse and 21 passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 A. M.
SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans Oct. 16, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Perry, London Oct. 7, with mdse and 7 passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.
SS Jamestown, Fulpin, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Port Darwin, (Br.,) Warey, Rosario Sept. 5, Buenos Ayres Sept. 9, Montevideo Sept. 16, Santos Sept. 29, and St. Lucia Oct. 14, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.
WIND.—Sanday Hook—9:30 P. M.—Southwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Havel, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Guyandotte, for West Point; Muriel, (Br.,) for St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Barbados, &c.; Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—SS Burgundia, (French,) Capt. Dulac, from Marseilles Oct. 11 via Naples, for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Genoa Oct. 17 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
SS Annandale, (Br.,) Capt. Milne, from Japan and China, via Suez, for New-York, passed Malta to-day.
SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from Hamburg Oct. 20 for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Keemun, (Br.,) Capt. Castle, from Japan and China, via Suez, for New-York and Galveston, passed Malta to-day.
SS Nestor, (Br.,) Capt. Asquith, from Japan and China, via Suez, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Trieste, Venice, &c., for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Oct. 12 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York Oct. 9, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 20.
SS Greece, (Br.,) Capt. Heely, from New-York for London, passed the Lizard at midnight Oct. 20.
SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 3 A. M. to-day.
SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 4 P. M. to-day.
SS Endeavour, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Sept. 21 for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, arr. in the River Platte Oct. 20.
SS Broadmayne, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New-York Oct. 5, arr. here to-day.
ROTTERDAM, Oct. 22.—SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunner, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, Oct. 15, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1895, for furnishing this department with 580,700 pounds of powder for siege and seacoast guns, delivered at U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

PEREMPTORY SALE
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,
CHAS. L. HADLEY, ESQ.;
also removed from the Lincoln, Manhattan, and Columbia storage warehouses; also
FROM A LARGE 57TH ST. MANSION,

Fine
HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

SALE DAYS,
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
also
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT,
each day at ONE o'clock,
at the

SCHENCK ART GALLERIES,
NO. 85 LIBERTY ST.

INCLUDING EXCEPTIONAL FINE ANTIQUE MAHOGANY AND MARQUETRY FURNITURE.

MAGNIFICENT PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, made to order by Pottier & Stymus.

LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, IN SILK TAPESTRY AND SATIN LAMPAS, by prominent makers.

ELEGANT DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITS IN OAK AND LEATHER, OAK CHINA CLOSETS AND HALLSTANDS, FINE BRASS BEDS.

FINE SPECIMEN CABINETS, SOME SUPERB MARQUETRY PIECES, ODD PIECES IN GOLD.

A SELECTION OF SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS, of which there are many beauties.

A MAGNIFICENT ELLIOTT CHIME HALL CLOCK, IN MAHOGANY CASE.

MAGNIFICENT CLOCK SETS IN ORMOLU, ANTIQUE MARBLE AND ENAMEL.

A FEW PIECES OF FINE SEVRES IN VASES, PLATES, AND CABINET SPECIMENS.
VERNIS MARTIN CABINETS, MARQUETRY and buhl inlaid Tables and Escritoires.

A LARGE CARRARA MARBLE BUST OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

SUPERB REAL BRONZES.

FINE FRENCH CHINA.
DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FISH, GAME, LUNCH, ICE CREAM, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE SETS.

FINE ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE.

BRIC-A-BRAC.
Sevres, Royal Dresden, Worcester, Crown Derby, Minton, Copeland, Wedgwood, Vienna, Doulton, Hungarian and Venetian.

An inspection of our art rooms will find them to be replete with the most beautiful things that money and good taste can buy, and everything will prove to be exceedingly attractive and imposing.

Now on exhibition. Catalogues mailed.

A GRAND SALE.

COOKE'S ROOMS.
JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.

JUSTUS COOKE.
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)
A grand sale of elegant household Furniture, Pianos, Hangings, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Pottery, &c., &c.,

SATURDAY,
MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
OCT. 26TH, 28TH, 29TH,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.

GALLERY SALESROOM.

Rich Parlor Suits, Superb Royal Vienna, Dresden and Worcester Pottery, Real Bronzes, Collection Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Solid Silver, Plate, Brass and Onyx Cabinets and Pedestals, Upright and Square Pianos, costly Hangings and Draperies, expensive Dining Suits complete by Pottier & Stymus and other celebrated makers; rich Chamber Suits in solid mahogany, maple, curly birch, and walnut, finely carved; Chippendale Bookcases, Sideboards, Chairs, &c.; richly carved Secretary Desks, selected Oriental Rugs, Armoires, Bookcases, Piano Lamps, China Closets, fine Couches, Clocks, Screens, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Turkish Chairs, Rockers, choice Bric-a-Brac, odd pieces, Divans, Side Tables, Reclining Chairs, fine Bedding, Engravings, Etchings, Music Boxes, Andirons, Fenders, and every detail to furnish an elegant home.

All three rooms will be open for inspection Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday all day and evening.

CATALOGUES AT SALE.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Special trains of magnificent Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals for California. The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holder **entire freedom of movement** on the Pacific Coast and for the return trip. They may be used on **any regular train until July, 1896, or on our own special vestibuled trains with personal escort. Choice of routes** for the outward and return trip. These tours are intended principally for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.

Tours to Atlanta Exposition, Florida, Cuba, Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, the Yellowstone National Park, Yosemite Valley, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Europe, including Russia, &c., &c., in season.

Independent **Railroad** and **Steamship** Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book mentioning particular information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, N. Y.

Business Opportunities.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO ACquire an interest in or the control of a paying business in New-York City, established for seventeen years. Business largely cash. During the past three years it has returned a net profit of over 20 per cent on investment, while under the management of subordinates. Needs a principal in charge. Present owners cannot give it necessary attention. Responsible, energetic business man can buy half interest for ten thousand dollars, or owners will sell outright. Address "OPPORTUNITY," Box 155 Times.

FORTUNES MADE IN PRESENT ADVANCE in values, but nowhere so quickly as by our plan of successful speculation in grain; it is the best method in use. Our book explains speculation fully. (Sent free.) Highest bank references. Act quickly. PATTISON & CO., 78 Omaha Building, Chicago.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St. near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors,
Operators,
Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR Columbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

1-4 SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

17th ST., 260 WEST.—Two neatly furnished rooms; together or separately; open grate; board optional; large private flat; terms moderate. Ring janitor's bell.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Extra large second-story front room, handsomely furnished; southern exposure; breakfast optional.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Three-window room; neatly furnished; all improvements; upright piano;

LIQUOR AND GOVERNMENT

Intoxication a Fruitful Cause of Municipal Mismanagement.

ACTION OF UNITARIAN CONFERENCE

The Rev. Brooke Herford Declares that the Tendency in European Countries Is Toward the European Belief.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The formal three days' session of the sixteenth annual conference of the Unitarian and other Christian churches, was opened this morning, in this city. In the absence of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Dorman B. Eaton of New-York presided.

The opening address of the Rev. George Batchelor, Chairman of the National Con-

The Rev. George Batchelor,
Chairman of the Unitarian General Conference.

ference, was an exhaustive history of the progress of Unitarian organization in the United States. The Rev. Mr. Collyer was unable to be present, and the communion service was conducted by the Revs. C. C. Everett, Cambridge, Mass.; G. Taylor, Cincinnati, and McDaniel of Newton Centre, Mass., about 1,000 persons attending. The conference then, by a rising vote, adopted a resolution of sympathy in regard to the Rev. E. E. Hale, who was prevented from being present by domestic sorrow and affliction.

The following resolutions were read by Dr. Batchelor, from the council, referred to

The Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford,
Delegate of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association.

the Committee on Business, and as modified were approved:

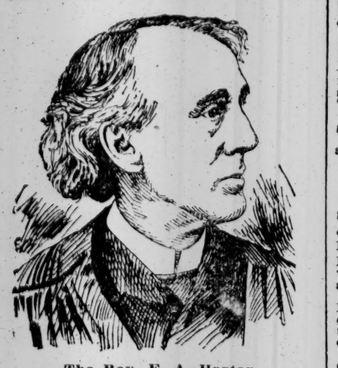
Resolved, That the serious and increasing corruption and venality developed in recent years in connection with the government of American cities has not only made good municipal administration much more difficult and costly, but has so obstructed the advancement, both of morality and religion, as to make it a grave duty of all friends of municipal reform to exert themselves for the arrest of such evils in the future, and to make common cause in urging all good citizens to discard mere party spirit and interests and to unite in common efforts for good municipal government, without regard to their party affiliations.

Resolved, That this congress wishes to express its profound sense of the serious nature of those evils which have their origin in habits of intem-

Mrs. Emily A. Fifield,
National Secretary of the Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Women.

perance and in the demoralizing influence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. These evils not only cause the needless expenditure of vast sums of money without useful results, the serious impairment of physical and mental energies, the general debasement of character, and much of the corruption in politics and government, but they are also a chief obstruction to the triumph of morality and religion, a reproach to an enlightened people, and to Christian civilization.

Mrs. Emily A. Fifield of Boston, Secretary of the National Alliance of Unitarian and other liberal Christian women, read a report upon the achievements of the alliance during the past year, and its plans for the future. The Rev. Brooke Herford, delegate of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, in an eloquent address told of the great growth of liberal thought in England, and declared that, though few



The Rev. E. A. Horton,
Chairman of the Evening Session of the Unitarian Conference.

foreigners confessed it, the tendency of religious progress abroad was wholly in the direction of the Unitarian belief.

The evening session was devoted to a series of talks on "Our Young People," the crowding of the hall attesting the popularity of the speakers. The Rev. Edward A. Horton of Boston was Chairman of the evening. Prof. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., spoke on "Pedagogical Methods in Sunday School Work"; the Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley of Chicago, on "Cultivation of the Spiritual Nature"; the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Moline, Ill., on "Religious Development Through Intellectual Leadings," and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of Buffalo, on "Character and Citizenship Through the Sunday School."

MRS. RORER TREATS OF POTATOES

THE TUBER CONDEMNED, BUT DAINTILY PREPARED.

Cooking Class Warned Against Starchy Diet—Boston Women Praised—Up-to-Date Fashions of the Table.

"Nothing could induce me to eat all the things I make," said Mrs. Rorer at the Madison Square Garden yesterday, as she delicately peeled several potatoes and cut them in different forms, prepartory to combining them with other materials, in a number of appetizing concoctions.

Potatoes are one of the edibles Mrs. Rorer does not believe in as a constant article of diet.

"Did you know," she asked her audience, "that it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that potatoes ceased to be considered a deadly poison?

"It is, as I have told you before, a fact that if hogs should be fed for a time on water, not much diluted, in which potatoes had been boiled they would shortly die with all the symptoms of belladonna poisoning.

"I suppose I am put down as making a tirade against starchy food. I agree with Dr. Starr that potatoes should not be used oftener than once a week.

"Potatoes, being nearly flavorless, are acceptable to a greater number of families for constant use than any other vegetable, but they can only be eaten occasionally with impunity. Understand me, you might eat ten bushels of them, but you would have to work as hard to digest them as an engine would to go from New-York to Philadelphia in two hours.

"Then what have you, after all that work? Only a little fatty substance and no muscle. It would take ten pounds of potatoes a day to keep a man from starving."

The great mortality among the Irish people upon coming to this country, Mrs. Rorer said, was due to their home diet of potatoes. They give up buttermilk, which has furnished them with nitrogenous food. They have no tissues, and they soon succumb to the severity of our climate.

"If any of you have consumption in your family," continued the cordon bleu, "give up potatoes. Bread will give you the necessary starchy food, or rice, which is the best, as it is the most easily digested of all vegetables.

"The best way to keep the flavor of the potato is to cook it with its 'jacket' on. To do that, cook it as you would a sweet potato. Drop it into boiling water, and when it has boiled fifteen minutes put it in the oven to bake.

"To boil potatoes without their 'jackets' peel and drop them into boiling water, without salt. As soon as they are tender enough to be pricked with a fork, turn the water off; sprinkle them with salt, and dry them.

"There are seventy-four parts of water in a potato. The salt absorbs the water after the vegetable is cooked, and potatoes so treated are soft and mealy.

"Why do not women in New-York do their own shopping?" Mrs. Rorer went on. "It is a privilege to do it. A grocer told me yesterday that it did not make any difference the kind of goods he kept, as the ladies sent orders or their maids, and did not know a good article from a bad one.

"We don't have the time," ventured a woman in the audience.

"But you don't accomplish any more than other women," said Mrs. Rorer. "I am really surprised at the little studying that is done by the women of New-York.

"I don't like to go on record as saying so, but I think they are inclined to be conceited, but the women of Boston accomplish a great deal.

"A woman in Boston will attend seven lectures in a day, look well after her house, attend to her marketing as the Southern women do, and will serve you a dainty luncheon or dinner.

"I think we are responsible for our own constitutions, and potatoes and pork have a great deal to do with the well-filled insane asylums of this country. The body degenerates before the mind."

During her remarks, Mrs. Rorer had prepared several dishes of the vegetable she was anathematizing and showed the students the best methods of doing so.

Incidentally she remarked, after the manner of the fashion expert, that she had heard from London that sauces were to be thicker than usual this season, and cucumbers a fashionable garnish.

The following were the recipes of the day:

Potatoes a la Anna—Pare and cut into blocks two good-sized potatoes, put them into a baking pan, pour over them three tablespoonfuls of clarified butter, and bake in the oven slowly for at least half an hour. Take the potatoes carefully from the butter, dust them with salt and pepper, sprinkle over a few drops of onion juice and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley.

Stuffed Raw Potatoes—Take cooked meat and chop it very fine, season it very highly with salt, pepper, and melted butter. Cut potatoes into halves, scoop out centre, leaving a wall at least half an inch thick; fill in the meat; stand these in a baking pan, cover, and bake in a moderate oven at least half an hour. Serve hot.

Potatoes Baked in Cream—Cut cold-boiled potatoes into blocks, put into a baking dish, dust with salt and pepper, cover with cream sauce, sprinkle over a thin layer of bread crumbs, and bake until a golden brown.

Potatoes Browned Whole—Pare and cut into shapes; parboil; then drain, and brown carefully in hot fat. Serve with melted butter and parsley.

With Shrimps in Surprise—Take two cups of cold mashed potatoes, add to them yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper; mix until smooth. Take a portion in your hand and form into a flat cake. In the centre put one shrimp, fold over the potato so as to form a ball; dip in bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

The clubmen are to have their day, or, rather, evening, to-morrow, when they will be told of the Baltimore and Philadelphia way of preparing terrapin, and be shown how to do oysters in oil, cutlets of lobster, &c. Women will be allowed to receive the crumbs of the feast of instruction.

BROOKLYN'S NIGHT AT HIGH TEA

Proceeds for Friendless Women and Children and for Consumptives.

Brooklyn was represented at the high tea in Madison Square Garden last evening, under the auspices of Mrs. S. V. White. Invitations were sent asking the guests to patronize the tea for the benefit of the friendless women and children of Brooklyn and for the House for Consumptives.

The officers for the former work are Mrs. A. C. Barnes, President; Mrs. S. V. White, First Vice President; Mrs. Arthur Bell, Second Vice President; Mrs. Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Recording Secretary; Miss Benet, Second Recording Secretary.

Advisory Board—J. S. T. Stranahan, James R. Taylor, A. C. Barnes, George B. Stockwell, John Hotman, Henry K. Sheldon, Henry Sheldon, S. V. White, George E. Fahys, Leonard C. McPhail, D. G. Eaton.

Executive Committee—Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Arthur Bell, Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Miss Benet, Mrs. J. B. Blossom, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Mrs. M. Rushmore, Mrs. C. R. McPhail, Mrs. F. S. Candler, Mrs. H. D. Brookman, Mrs. A. P. Hazen, Mrs. Fisher Howe, Mrs. C. A. Silver, Mrs. D. G. Eaton, Miss Tisdale, Miss H. P. Packer, Mrs. A. S. Swan, Mrs. W. C. Wallace, Mrs. Walter Hanford.

The officers of the latter are: President—Mrs. S. V. White; First Vice President—Mrs. J. S. Plummer; Second Vice President—Mrs. Thomas B. Hewitt; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry F. Richardson; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frank Reynolds; Treasurer—Mrs. Benjamin Edson.

The tea was very successful and many guests were present.

The Temple Beth-El will be the beneficiary this evening.

Died on His Way Home.

Henry Walter of 245 West Twenty-fifth Street, a member of the firm of Thorn & Walter, left his place of business at 243 Fifth Avenue at 11 o'clock Monday night. He complained of feeling sick, and on his way stopped at the saloon of Hugo Semm, at Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. He went into the office and sat down. He soon fell asleep, and by Mr. Semm's order, was not disturbed until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the time for closing came.

It was then found that Mr. Walter was dead. He was sixty years old and had long been a sufferer from rheumatism.

Van Alen Will Submit to Arrest.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—James J. Van Alen will accept the writ of arrest issued in the two-hundred-thousand-dollar suit brought by S. P. Colt for alienation of Mrs. Colt's affections. He is reported to have secured the consent of prominent gentlemen of wealth to go on his bond. Col. Samuel R. Honey, who, as a member of the Democratic National Committee, secured the nomination of Mr. Van Alen as Minister to Italy, will be his local legal adviser, and George R. Rives of New-York is expected here at once to take charge of the case.

AT THE GOVERNOR'S HOME

A Grand Loan Exhibition to be Opened This Morning.

FOR THE RHINEBECK FREE LIBRARY

An Enterprise Arranged by Gov. Morton's Daughters, Which Will Attract Throngs to Ellerslie.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The loan exhibition and sale of fancy goods which takes place at Ellerslie to-morrow afternoon and the following afternoon will give the people hereabout who are not on calling terms with Governor and Mrs. Morton a chance to inspect the interior of one of the handsomest homes along the Hudson.

Mrs. Morton and her daughters are very much interested in philanthropic work, particularly in and around this village, and the exhibition and sale is in aid of the Rhinebeck Free Library, an organization two years old, of which the daughters of the Governor are among the sponsors. It has been no easy matter to arrange the exhibition, but Miss Idella Morton has attended to

Levi P. Morton,
Governor of the State of New-York.

all the details, and when the doors of Ellerslie are thrown open to the public tomorrow nothing will be found wanting to give the affair the success that it deserves.

It is not only the people of social prominence in and around this place who have been asked to contribute to the exhibition, but the public at large, and the result is that for days back packages containing curios of all kinds have come from Kingston, Rondout, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Staatsburg—in fact, from nearly all the villages along this section of the river. It will prove an exhibition of more than ordinary interest, for many of the oldest families reside hereabout, and they have loaned family and other relics of great value. Family portraits, rare laces, old china, gold and silver ware, and exquisite gowns are among the goods which the public will be allowed to see, and which, in many cases, have never been shown, excepting to a few personal friends of the owners.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the James Roosevelts, the Cruggers, Miss Newbold, the Archibald Rogerses, the Dinsmores, the George Morgans, and the Chanlers are among the prominent families who have ransacked their garrets and unlocked their great chests and their silver vaults for the occasion.

One of the most valuable relics to be exhibited is a bit of drapery loaned by Mrs. Archibald Rogers, and which was formerly the property of Marie Antoinette. It is said to have covered the altar before which she knelt. Mrs. Rogers, whose husband, by the way, is an aide de camp on Gov. Morton's military staff, has also sent a superb collection of forks, spoons, and knives, as well as a watch which belonged to Gov. Haversham.

Mrs. John Germond will exhibit a collection of old silver and gold, and several valuable fans. Mrs. George Miller contributes an old book, a set of china, and a mirror of the fourteenth century.

Mrs. Ernest Crosby has sent a medallion of Washington which has been in the Crosby family for many years. Mrs. Crosby also sends a number of other relics of the Washington period. Miss Schoonmaker of Kingston will exhibit a fine collection of old silver and china, including candlesticks of rare workmanship.

Miss Forsythe has contributed an old gown, a collection of fans, and two minia-

Mrs. Morton,
Wife of the Governor.

tures. Miss Cruger of Cruger's Island has loaned a collection of rare laces and fans which have been in the Cruger family for generations. From Miss Hunt of Barrytown has come a miniature of Gen. Livingston, one of Gen. Montgomery, and several fans of the last century. Mrs. Marsinot of Red Hook sends a gold box and a collection of fans.

The curios will be arranged in the drawing rooms to the right of the main hall, and will be in charge of Miss Morgan. They will fill at least two rooms, and it is possible that the library will also have to be used.

The entrance hall, which is large enough for a ballroom, and which is practically a portrait gallery, has been lined with booths for the sale of fancy goods. It will undoubtedly present an exceedingly pretty scene, for it is adorned with marble busts, engravings, and rare bric-a-brac. At the western end of the hall, and in front of the big bay window which practically fills the entire end, has been placed a long table, at which will be sold tidies, aprons, dolls, &c. To the south of this booth is the table where sweets are to be purchased, and adjoining is a booth for the sale of fancy lamp covers.

Assisting Miss Idella Morton will be Miss Morgan of Staatsburg, Miss Reed, Miss Saunders, Miss Godwiz, Miss Van Slack, and Miss Essler. It is possible that Mrs.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Curio Cabinet

of gold—without doors or sides. Delicate legs and supports for odd-shaped shelves. Back panels of heavy French beveled mirror plate. This handsome combination of gold and glass is unique in its conception, novel in its construction, and artistic in its general effect. This is but one of our large variety of styles in cabinets, all of which can be had at the manufacturing prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Baseball's good-bye and football's entrance into the game of life, means summer has finally made way for autumn and cooler days.

It's worth your while to look into the merits of the best ready-made clothes before turning to a cheap tailor—in fact, any tailor. The old bugaboo tale "a ready-made look" no longer applies to the rightly-made kind, though if you want quality in clothes you must go where quality is.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

John Jacob Astor and some other of the young matrons here will lend a hand.

The exhibition will be open each day from 2 o'clock until 6, and but 25 cents admission will be charged. The Misses Morton have left no stone unturned toward raising a large sum of money. The trees, billboards, and fences around here have placards announcing the affair, and it is safe to say that the exhibition will not lack for patronage, particularly from those who have longed for a view of the beauties of Ellerslie.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

People of social prominence are unusually quiet at present, and seem to have buried themselves at Tuxedo and other places where fashionable folk go for the Autumn. Tuxedo, usually gay at this period of the year, is absolutely dull now, but the annual Autumn ball, on Nov. 1, will mark the beginning of a round of gayety. At Rhinebeck, the Mortons, the Astors, and other prominent families are entertaining the usual house parties, but driving, riding, and bicycling seem to be the limit to their enjoyment.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Taylor Martin, the youngest of the four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Fremont Martin of San Francisco, to Thomas Downing Webb of New-York. Society folk in New-York will be interested in this announcement, owing to the fact that Miss Martin is a niece of Mrs. Francis H. Wood and is to marry a young man well known here. The wedding will take place in this city early in December, and probably in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth Avenue. Miss Martin is an heiress, and is the possessor of a handsome home in Chicago, which was left to her by an uncle. After the wedding the young couple will go abroad, to spend a year in traveling.

The card party and dance which Mrs. Oakes gave last evening at her town house, 338 West Seventy-second Street, was in honor of the wedding anniversary of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Oakes. A large number of handsome presents were received by the happy couple. The drawing rooms, library, halls, and dining room of the house were lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses, chrysanthemums, and tropical plants. Among the guests were Commodore and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Delavan, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Swain, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. James Wills, Mrs. Ludlam, and others. An elaborate supper was served by Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell have opened their town house, 33 West Seventy-first Street, after a most delightful season of outing. During a portion of the Summer they entertained very delightfully at their country place, at Mount Tabor, N. J. The Mitchells have a fine city residence, and during the coming Winter will give a number of large entertainments, including a series of "at homes."

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Farnsworth, a daughter of Mrs. Theodore P. Farnsworth of this city, to Col. James T. Woolsey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson F. Woolsey of Chicago. The wedding will take place next Spring.

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore is occupying her city home, 255 West Seventy-third Street, formerly the home of William E. D. Stokes. Mrs. Moore, who is one of the prettiest of the younger matrons, has entirely recovered from her severe illness, and is preparing to entertain extensively.

Among the social functions being arranged for November is a reception which Mrs. Ross Wood Weir will give on the 16th of that month, at her apartments in the Hotel Majestic. A large number of invitations will be sent out for the affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Prentice, Miss Prentice, and Miss Mabel Prentice, who have been abroad for two years, will sail for New-York in the first week in November. They will not occupy their town house, in Central Park West, but will take an apartment for the Winter at one of the hotels on upper Fifth Avenue, where Mrs. Prentice and Miss Prentice will be at home informally on Monday afternoons in December and January. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua L. Prentice will spend the Winter in California, having recently leased a house in San Francisco.

PATRIARCH.

FIRES SEEM TOO FREQUENT HERE

Arson Suggested by Certain Happenings—$6,800 Damage Since Oct. 2.

The house 19 Jumel Place, one of a row of frame dwellings, was occupied Oct. 2 by James Coughlan, and on the afternoon of the next day took fire from some unexplained cause. Damage to the amount of $1,800 was done, and the tenant moved. The occupants of other houses in the row followed his example.

The Home Insurance Company, in which all the houses were insured for $7,500, paid the loss on the burned dwelling, and cancelled the policies on the other two.

The loss was paid Monday, and yesterday afternoon, at the same hour that Coughlan's residence began to burn, flames burst through the roof of 23 Jumel Place, which was badly damaged. The fronts of the two other frame houses were also burned, and the total loss will amount to $5,000.

A. J. Fullum of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the Boulevard, who owns the houses, believes the fires were all of incendiary origin.

Caught a Boy Burglar.

A policeman saw a boy robbing the cash register in the saloon of John Bremer, at Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, early yesterday morning. He caught the youthful burglar with his hands full of money and his pockets full of cigars. The lad gave his name as Nicholas Damiana, twelve years old, of 33 Crosby Street.

When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court the boy told the Magistrate that he was usually selling papers at night time on the corner in front of the saloon, and last night when it was closed, he was locked in and was unable to resist the temptation.

The boy's father said that the lad had always been wild, and had given him much trouble. Magistrate Wentworth held the boy for trial.

A sore throat is soon relieved by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary disorders.—Adv.

Meh's

Fall and Winter Underwear

The very best makes, both Foreign and Domestic are represented in this Department, and the prices are most reasonable.

Men's medium weight white wool Shirts and Drawers, 95 cents each.

Men's winter weight natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.25 each.

Men's English White Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.50 each.

Men's Imported Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1.75 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Noyes—Armstrong

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 22.—Miss Luella Shapley Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Armstrong, was married this afternoon to Walter Chadwick Noyes, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New-London County, at the Armstrong family residence, on Hempstead Street. The Rev. James W. Bixler, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of as many friends as the spacious parlors would accommodate.

As Judge Noyes and his bride entered the parlor the musicians played the wedding march from "Lohengrin." A chancel had been constructed of palms and flowers at the division of the parlors, and a floral chancel rail and gates separated the bride and bridegroom from the officiating clergyman as they arose to take their marriage vows. The orchestra was stationed behind the chancel, and played during the ceremony, and at its conclusion rendered Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," from "Midsummer Night's Dream." The several rooms that were used in connection with the wedding were decorated beautifully with roses, chrysanthemums, and greens.

The bride wore white silk, with orange blossoms for trimmings, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. Miss Maude Wainwright, the maid of honor, was dressed in pink and white brocaded China silk, and the bridesmaids wore pink brocaded silk, trimmed with rose point lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth H. Chapell of this city and Miss Edith Dimock of Hartford. The best man was Robert Dodge of Gouverneur, N. Y., and the ushers were Ernest Chadwick of Lyme and Benjamin L. Armstrong, respectively, cousin of the bridegroom and brother of the bride. A collation was served by a New-York caterer. The presents were numerous, and included many beautiful and costly articles.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ira Dimock of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge of Gouverneur, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Merryman of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoxie of Brooklyn, J. B. Brown of Westerly, Mrs. Richard Noyes of Lyme, Miss Gray of Baltimore, Mrs. and Miss Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Niles of Newton, Mass.; Mrs. Samuel Lee of Northampton, Miss King of Brooklyn, Miss Grace Pierson of Chicago, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Daniel Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Farwell, Miss Brainerd, the Misses Perkins, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Coult, Mr. Griswold, Charles Ely, John Noyes, Miss Florence Griswold, Miss Bartlett, Miss Shirley, Miss Chadwick of Lyme, Frank Smith of Norwich, Leonard Smith of Philadelphia, Edward Mowbray of New-York, Mrs. Champion of Lyme, and Mrs. Ludington of New-York. The bridal party left on the evening train for New-York and Washington.

Fay—Johnson.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The First Presbyterian Church, in North Broadway, was the scene of a pretty wedding this evening, when Miss Ruby L. Johnson was married to Dr. Russell P. Fay. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the church.

The church was decorated with American Beauty roses, violets, ferns, and palms.

The bride wore a costume of ivory white satin, trimmed with duchesse point lace and pearls, and her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. She carried a bouquet of bride roses.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Mary Lawrence Vose of Westerly, R. I., who wore rose-pink silk with chiffon and ribbon trimming, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

Dr. E. J. Roberts of New-Rochelle, N. Y., was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. R. N. Flagg of Yonkers, Dr. George R. Shipard of New-York, Dr. W. B. Winchell of Brooklyn, and Dr. T. H. Carmichael of Philadelphia.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the Getty House, of which the bride's father, Chauncey W. Johnson, is proprietor. There were present only relatives and immediate friends of the couple.

The bridegroom's gifts to the best man and ushers were gold scarfpins set with pearls, and the bride's gift to her maid was a brooch set with pearls.

Hegeman—Coles.

Miss Elizabeth Coles, daughter of Barak G. Coles, was married last night to John Rogers Hegeman, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders, the pastor, officiated, assisted by Dr. Edward Judson.

The bridesmaids were Miss Adelaide Coles, sister of the bride; Miss Helen Hand of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, and Miss Bel'e Ferris. The maid of honor was miss Catherine Knowles. The best man was Clifford W. Lyon. The page was Master Harvey Coles Knowles, and the ushers were Henry Hand, F. W. Lyon, J. S. Price, Joseph Park, E. J. Thomas, and B. G. Coles, Jr.

After the church ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, to which only relatives were invited. Clark served an elaborate wedding supper. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Ferris, Dr. and Mrs. T. Franklyn Smith, Mrs. Joseph Guernsey, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hegeman.

White—Sage.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Miss Kate Sage of Ithaca was married at noon to-day in Sage Chapel, on the Cornell Campus, to Ernest I. White of the class of '03, of Syracuse. Miss Sage is the daughter of William H. Sage and granddaughter of Henry W. Sage. Mr. White is a nephew of Andrew D. White. The wedding was quite unostentatious. Mr. and Mrs. White will reside in Syracuse.

McKay—Kilmer.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Miss Retta Kilmer and William J. McKay were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Kilmer. The bride wore a gown of mousselaine de sole, over white silk.

Wants Her Husband Cared For.

Application was made to Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of A. G. Coffin of 321 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. The application was made by Mrs. Coffin.

Mr. Coffin has a large personal estate, and is interested in the firm of Coffin, Redington & Co. of this city and Redington & Co. of San Francisco. His whole estate is valued at $400,000. He has four children, Isaac Sherwood Coffin, Elizabeth and Marretta Coffin of Brooklyn, and Grace C. Van Sycker of this city.

Dr. A. J. S. Skene and Dr. John C. Shaw testified that Mr. Coffin was not capable of taking care of himself or his property.

Forest Fires near Egg Harbor City.

EGG HARBOR CITY, Oct. 22.—The forest fires have broken out again, and hundreds of acres of timber lands are burning. The immense cedar swamps are also ablaze. Hundreds of men and boys are doing battle with the flames to save their homes, which are threatened with destruction.

A GREAT ADDITION TO A PARLOR

Is a SAVONNERIE CARPET at the old low price of wool and wages.

COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 W. 14th St.

BEST & CO

Are your Children as well Dressed

As they might be, for the money you are already paying for their clothes?

Are their hats as fashionable, their Suits as becoming, their shoes as comfortable, as if they came from where Children's Clothing is the exclusive business, and Children's styles originate?

It is a mistake to suppose that they would cost more—we sell

Boys' Suits, all wool, $5.00 to $6.00—our last color Blue Cheviot Suits at $5.50 are particularly good for school wear—Sailor Suits, silk hand embroidered, $4.75.

Girls' Dresses neatly made from the latest models and materials—stylish and effective, $3.65 to $10.00, a line of bright plaids, 4 to 14 years, from $6.35 to $8.75 as to size—are very desirable.

Girls' Cloaks—Reefers in plain blue heavy cloth, $4.85 to $8.50. Jackets of fancy mixed cloth—32, 34, 36 bust, $6.50 and $10.00.

Babies' Short Coats, $2.75 to $5.00. Long Cloaks, $2.85 to $6.75.

60-62 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Lawyers Clarence Livingston Burger and William Raimond Baird have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Burger & Baird. The firm's offices are in the National Shoe and Leather Building, 271 Broadway. Mr. Burger will attend particularly to the handling of patent, trade-mark, and copyright cases. Mr. Baird will devote his attention to the general law business of the firm.

—Mrs. Kate McCord, who has been under arrest since Monday, was released on $1,500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Her husband, who was stabbed with a hatpin, is recovering, and the police say nothing more will be heard of the case.

—The Police Commissioners yesterday ordered the Roundsmen in the department to submit reports as to the most suitable sites for the public lavatories which the Board of Health intends to have erected throughout the city.

—The Rev. A. W. H. Hodder will deliver a free lecture, illustrated with views, this evening, at 8 o'clock at the Baptist church, Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. The lecture will treat upon the places he visited in Europe last Summer.

—The Hon. Ferdinand Levy, Register of the City of New-York, has been appointed Director of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society, in place of Myer J. Stein, resigned.

Brooklyn.

—The following Trustees were elected to the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital Society: C. F. Eisenach, H. C. A. Wagner, A. Jahn, George H. Mahler, J. C. C. Gatje, A. Isasse, Philip Correll, J. C. Kobbe, Otto Hildenbrandt, and J. F. Becker. H. B. Schoomann, the Treasurer, announced that he would get fifty men to subscribe $500 each toward the hospital fund. Twenty-one persons, he said, had already promised to give $500 each.

—Samuel H. Comstock began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen yesterday against William H. Foose, his partner in the weighing business, to dissolve the copartnership. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant injured his business by talking too much. The answer is a general denial.

—Mrs. Mary Callahan committed suicide in her home, 117 Huron Street, yesterday morning, by cutting her throat with a razor. Her five children, who were in a bed at the time, witnessed the deed. Mrs. Callahan had been drinking heavily of late. Her husband is employed at South Norwalk, Conn.

—Tivoli Hall, 185 Eighth Street, a one-story frame building, used for receptions and fairs, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage was $2,000. The flames extended to No. 183, a two-story frame building, and the damage was $1,500. Paul Scou was the owner of both buildings.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Brooklyn Hebrew Aid Society was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The incorporators are Charles Leshinsky, Abraham Horowitz, Barnet Friedmann, Samuel Milstein, Israel Wemstock, Abraham Wolowitz, and Jacob Samilow.

—Alexander H. Fay of 270 Tenth Street was arrested yesterday on the charge of petty larceny. He is alleged to have collected money in the name of The Polytechnic, a paper published by the students of the Polytechnic Institute, and appropriating it to his own use.

—Charles L. Morse has secured an attachment against the sloop yacht J. S. H., lying at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street. The vessel is owned by Charles T. Smith of Trenton, N. J., against whom Mr. Morse has pending a suit to recover $70.

—The coal sheds of T. H. Lidford, at 319 Bond Street, caught fire at noon yesterday from some unknown cause, and the building used for storing kindling wood also caught fire. The damage, including the loss on machinery, is $7,000.

—James Crawley, twenty-four years old, a Federal prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary, attempted to commit suicide Monday night by cutting his wrists.

—Chester B. Lawrence, the new Fire Commissioner, assumed his duties at Fire Headquarters yesterday and was introduced to the heads of departments.

—Edmund Driscoll, furniture dealer at 102 and 104 Myrtle Avenue, has made a general assignment to Herman H. Baker.

—Thomas B. Rutan, the builder, has obtained judgment against Eugene D. Berri on a promissory note for $2,000.

Long Island.

—The Rev. Jacob E. Mallmann has resigned the pastorate of the Newtown Presbyterian Church. The resignation is the result of dissensions in the congregation. The pastor has the majority of the congregation with him, but he considers he could do better work elsewhere under the existing circumstances. By vote the church refused to accept the resignation, but this will not alter the minister's determination to leave.

—Louis Jaeger of Union Course is defendant in a civil suit for $2,500. The suit is brought by Mrs. Mary Showler. Jaeger owns the house the Showlers live in, and ordered them out. The family refused to vacate without the usual thirty days' notice. Jaeger then set upon Mrs. Showler and beat her. For this offense Jaeger was fined $20 after his arrest on a criminal charge.

Westchester County.

—Evangelistic services will be begun in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, Nov. 1, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, the pastor. The services will be continued two or three weeks.

—The will of Samuel J. Jacobus, who died in Cortlandt, Sept. 19, leaving an estate worth $15,000, has been proved in the Surrogate's office. He left it all to his daughter, granddaughter, and two grandsons.

—The largest shipment of grain that ever arrived in Yonkers is now at the Deyo Dock for Deyo's elevator. It consists of 50,000 bushels of white oats, which came direct from Milwaukee.

—William W. Cooke's will has been proved in the Surrogate's office in White Plains. He left his estate of $5,000 to his widow, Elizabeth. They lived in East Chester.

—William O. Field of Harrison left his estate, upon his death, Sept. 8, to his brothers, George W. and Stephen D. Field of Rye. The estate is worth $2,000.

—The registry in Sing Sing this year is 2,388, which is 488 less than last year, but 374 more than the vote last year.

DO YOU KNOW

That every Handkerchief sold at

"The Linen Store"

exclusive of silk) is guaranteed pure linen? The Fall stock there displayed contains Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs in largest assortment—Initialed Handkerchiefs in thirty-five different styles—Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in every useful size, with every width of hem, and in every weight of cloth; from the very sheer to the heavy French cambric and whatever else is most desirable in pure Linen Handkerchiefs for men, women, and children.

Monograms, Crests, Initials, &c., embroidered to order in the best manner at moderate prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.
(Opposite 5th Avenue Hotel.)

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Silk Departments.

Black Silks—everything in Plain and Novelty Fabrics.

White and the light colors for Bridal and Bridesmaids' Gowns; many exclusive designs.

**Plain and Fancy Gazes, Chiffons

Wednesday
October 23-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

EX-GOVERNOR AMES DEAD

A Life of Wonderful Activity and Usefulness Ended.

CAREER AS POLITICIAN AND FINANCIER

Saved the Estate of His Father and Sought to Vindicate His Name—Some of the Vast Enterprises Which He Promoted.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Ex-Gov. Oliver Ames died at his home in this village this morning. For the last five years his health had been gradually failing, and for the past three years he had had a medical attendant almost continually at his side.

A trip to Europe, and upon his return a visit to Poland Spring, Me., two years ago, failed to give him relief. Since that time he had gone South with the intention of remaining a few months if it should prove beneficial, but his stay was short. His family has been at the home mansion the greater portion of the Summer, and his wife and sons and daughters were with him when he died.

Oliver Ames was born in North Easton, Bristol County, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831. He was the son of Oakes Ames, who was a leading spirit in the great Credit Mobilier, and who was, with Mr. Brooks of New-York, censured by his associates in Congress for his connection with that enterprise. As a young man he was devoted to his father's financial and commercial interests. In maturer years his dominant ambition was to enter Congress and try to wipe out the stigma attached to the family name.

Oliver Ames,
Governor of Massachusetts for Three Terms.

"If I could efface the record of that vote of censure," he said on one occasion, "and clear my father's memory from the charge and suspicion of wrongdoing, I would willingly bring my political life to a close." It was Elijah A. Morse who prevented him from carrying out his settled purpose in this respect.

Oliver Ames learned the trade of making shovels before he came of age. He also went through the public schools of his native town and studied in select academies in North Attleborough and Leicester, besides taking a special course in Brown University. At twenty-two he re-entered his father's shovel factory and soon became its Superintendent. He was not a kid-glove official in this great hive of industry. He worked as hard as any of the employes, and he was no stranger to the grime, dust, and smoke of the forges. Possessed of an inventive mind and being a man of untiring industry, he soon proved himself to be a valuable acquisition to the corps of experts who were employed in improving the plant and its product. He invented several processes for the expedition of the work and the reduction of the labor cost.

When Oakes Ames died, in 1873, Oliver, then a member of the shovel firm and interested in some of the great railroad schemes which made the name of Oakes Ames known in every State and Territory in the Union, undertook the task of saving the vast estate from impending insolvency. He displayed a degree of energy, business sagacity, and financial ability in this work which stamped him as one of an extraordinary man. The country was then in the throes of a panic which lasted five years. Pledging his own fortune, he went to work to liquidate every pressing debt, and finally succeeded in paying dollar for dollar, besides dividing $1,000,000 among the heirs, and meeting in full every bequest, public and private, called for by the will of his father. While dealing with the vast interests committed to his care as executor, he acquired an intimate knowledge of the different railroad, manufacturing, and other enterprises with which Oakes Ames had been connected as promoter or manager. Many of the offices of trust and responsibility formerly held by the father were conferred upon his son, who, by the other honors bestowed upon him, soon acquired almost as great an influence as his father had exerted. He developed the Central Branch of the Union Pacific in Kansas and sold it when completed to the Gould syndicate, clearing several millions by the operation. He was for a time President of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. He was also a Director of the Union Pacific Central Branch of the Union Pacific of Kansas; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska; Iowa Falls and Sioux City, Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, Frémont and Elkhorn Valley, Hasting and Dakota, Atchison and Denver, Waterville and Washington, Republican Valley, Solomon Valley, Atchison, Colorado and Pacific, New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas; Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, Toledo and St. Louis, and of many other railroads.

The financial reputation which Oliver Ames achieved through this success attracted the attention of capitalists, merchants, and manufacturers, and he soon launched out into general business enterprises, railroad construction and operation, and banking. When the development of electricity as a motive power began some years ago, he became a large investor and operator. In all his enterprises he won success, because he brought to his work commercial and financial experience, and the most conservative methods. In the Summer he resided in a magnificent house in North Easton. In the Winter he occupied a stately mansion on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Mr. Ames, although a busy man in commercial and financial circles, did not neglect his duties as a citizen. When a young man, working in the shovel factory, he joined the State militia and reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served for a number of years in the School Board of his native town. He first entered the wider field of political activity in 1880. He was in that year elected as a member of the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1881. He was a hard working man, but not an orator. He lacked the gift of effective public speaking, but he had his own way of enforcing his views. He was selected in 1882 as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Robert R. Bishop, then President of the Senate, and now a Justice on the Superior Court bench, was the candidate for Governor. Gen. Butler, the "stormy Petrel" of Massachusetts politics, was the Democratic standard bearer. Bishop was a weak man, and Butler carried the State by about 13,000 plurality.

Mr. Ames, however, was elected Lieutenant Governor by over 17,000. He served with dignity in that capacity for four years. He was in 1886 nominated for Governor, and was elected, defeating John F. Andrew by about 9,000 plurality. He was accorded the customary three years, and retired in 1889 from the office and from public life. As an executive he was careful, conservative, and dignified. His messages were short and to the point, and he made few attempts to outline a personal policy or to lead his party. He took a decided stand in 1890 in opposition to the McKinley tariff. He was one of the leaders of the great movement in favor of free coal and free iron ore for New-England manufactories. He joined with some 300 hundred others in a petition to the Ways and Means Committee in behalf of this form of industrial relief, but the petition was contemptuously ignored by the high protectionists who were in the majority in Congress, and Mr. Ames was roundly abused by his fellow-Republicans at home for what they were pleased to call his treason to the cause. But he never retracted. Indeed, in 1892, when the campaign in favor of tariff reform was fought out, his words were freely quoted by the Democratic leaders. So bitter was the opposition to him that he was ignominiously defeated in his candidacy for a delegateship to the National Convention that year.

In his private life Mr. Ames was a most exemplary man. He was generous in his benefactions, tolerant of the religious and political views of others, and careful always to respect the honest opinions of those who differed with him. He was married in 1860 to Anna Coffin Ray of Nantucket. She, with her two sons and four daughters, survives him.

STOLE JEWELS WORTH $6,000

Buckhardt Was Overcome with Remorse, Went to Church, and Then Made a Confession of His Thefts.

Influenced by remorse for his crime, Theodore Buckhardt, while in church Monday night, confessed to the theft of diamonds valued at $6,000 from Charles Bryant of Pocantico Hills. Yesterday he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was held for trial by Magistrate Wentworth.

It was a strange story that was brought out in the police court. For the last ten days Buckhardt has lived at 233 East Twenty-sixth Street. He seemed to have no friends and no occupation. He was melancholy and troubled, and his condition excited the sympathy of some of the other boarders. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Laird. Monday night they invited Buckhardt to accompany them to Mr. Hamlin's church in West Twenty-fourth Street. Buckhardt hesitated for a moment and then replied:

"Church won't do me any good. There's no use of my going. Read this."

He drew a newspaper clipping from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Laird. A moment later he snatched it back, but in that time Mr. Laird had seen that it was an account of the robbery of Mr. Bryant's house.

Buckhardt then accompanied the Lairds to church, and after service the Rev. Mr. Hamlin was made acquainted with the young man's strange actions. Taking him into a private room, the minister talked to him for some time, and at last secured a full confession. Buckhardt said he was born in Switzerland, and when a mere lad was placed in a monastery. He ran away and came to the United States, securing work as a waiter. A year ago, while employed as a waiter in a Saratoga hotel, he stole $450, and was arrested. He escaped from jail, and in moments of remorse visited many missions and was converted to religion.

Then he secured work with Mr. Bryant. While the family and guests were at dinner Oct. 6, Buckhardt pleaded sickness, and was allowed to go to his room. Taking advantage of the opportunity he robbed Mrs. Bryant's room, securing jewelry valued at $3,500. Then he searched the rooms of the guests and obtained $2,500 in jewels. Leaving the house, he came to this city, where he disposed of the stolen property.

When he had heard the story the Rev. Mr. Hamlin concluded to have Buckhardt arrested, but fearing he might leave the city before the police came he asked the young ladies of the congregation to detain the man by singing hymns. This they did, Mr. Laird going in search of a policeman.

Buckhardt took his arrest coolly, and was locked up at the West Twentieth Street Station. The police have recovered the stolen jewelry, which had been sold for very small sums.

LIEUT. PAGUE'S TRIAL BEGUN

Proceedings of the Court-Martial Now in Session at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The general court-martial convened to investigate the charges against Lieut. Samuel S. Pague of the Fifteenth United States Infantry for shooting at Col. R. E. A. Crofton of the same regiment on Oct. 3 commenced its proceedings at Fort Sheridan this morning. Attorney Frank P. Blair of Chicago appeared for the accused, who was his classmate at the West Point Military Academy. Col. Crofton is represented by Lieut. Col. J. C. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the United States Army and Judge Advocate of the court.

In view of the former troubles at this post, a very rigid and searching investigation of all the circumstances attending the case will be made, and it is probable that the proceedings will extend over several days.

The court convened promptly at 11 o'clock in the officers' assembly room, when the special orders under which the court was appointed were read by the Judge Advocate. The accused came in wearing his uniform, without his sword, and with his attorneys, and was introduced to the Court. The Judge Advocate then read the charges against the prisoner, first, that he was drunk while on duty on Oct. 2, and, second, that he discharged a loaded pistol against his commanding officer on Oct. 3 with the intent to kill. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Capt. G. K. McGonnigle was the first witness. He testified that the accused was drunk at parade on the evening of Oct. 2. Lieut. W. T. May gave similar testimony. The prisoner's counsel declined to cross-examine either witness. The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSIONS

Favorable Report to the Board of Aldermen on Three Applications.

The Board of Aldermen at a meeting yesterday afternoon changed the meeting hour from 1 to 2 o'clock.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of three petitions from street railway companies asking extensions of their lines. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Cross-Town Railway Company asked permission to extend its tracks down Eleventh Avenue to the Twelfth Street Ferry and up and down First Avenue to the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries. The Metropolitan Traction Company asked permission to connect its lines on West Broadway and University Place, so that travel from Fourteenth Street to Cortlandt Street Ferry will not be confined to the Broadway cable road. In a joint application the Traction Company and the Central Park, North and East River Railway Company asked to be permitted to establish a transfer system by connecting their lines through West Broadway.

In an opinion from the Corporation Counsel it was suggested that the railway officials be sworn to the statement they make when fighting the applications of other companies. The report of the Railway Committee was ordered to be printed, but no other action was taken.

The board passed a resolution permitting St. Luke's Hospital to sell its property at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Several attempts to sell the property have been made, but it required the consent of the Board of Aldermen before a clear title could be given.

Condition of the Rice Market.

In the last week rice buyers have seen no encouragement to operate in advance of immediate requirements, in view of the generally conceded large crop. Advices from markets along the Atlantic coast note sales somewhat in excess of last year, which has maintained former prices, in spite of the fact that stocks at milling centres are much larger than usual.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of the amount carried over, 462,980 sacks; last year, 244,600 sacks; sales, cleaned, inclusive of amount destroyed by burning of National Rice Mill B, (estimated,) 77,095 barrels; last year, 58,340 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 9,100 barrels; last year, 7,171 barrels; sales, 7,510 barrels; last year, 5,026 barrels.

In Memory of Samuel A. Duncan.

A meeting of the members of the bar, to take proper action in regard to the death of Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, will take place, as at present arranged, in Room 122 of the Post Office Building, New-York City, to-morrow morning, at 10:30, when proper resolutions will be offered and remarks made by the members of the bar having the strongest personal association with Gen. Duncan during his lifetime.

A RAPID TRANSIT VICTORY

The Court of Appeals Sustains the Commissioners.

PRELIMINARIES WILL BE PUSHED

The Board Now Expects to be Ready to Offer the Franchise by February — The Plan of Procedure to be Followed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The contention of Edward M. Shepard in regard to immediate proceedings being taken for the construction of the New-York City Rapid Transit route has been upheld by the Court of Appeals.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners laid out a rapid transit route, but it did not get the consent of the property owners to the construction of the road. Application was made by Mr. Shepard, as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commissioners, to the Supreme Court, as provided by the Constitution, for the designation of newspapers in which to publish notices of the intention of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to apply to the court for the appointment of three Commissioners to report as to whether a railroad ought to be constructed or not. If the court approved the report of the Commissioners, when appointed, such approval was to operate in lieu of the consents of the property owners.

The lower courts held that such application should be made to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which was established by the new Constitution, and that the General Term had no power to consider it.

All of the Judges of the Court of Appeals concur in an opinion that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court does not begin to exercise any powers until Jan. 1 next, and that the new Constitution does not abridge any of the powers and authority of the General Term which were lodged in that court until after the appellant Division becomes operative, Jan. 1 next. In its opinion the Court says:

> The provisions of the Constitution should receive a reasonable construction and one that may not work a public mischief. A construction which shuts the doors of a court to all applications of this nature for one year, and closes all operations of street railroad building in the State for that time, (where an application to the court is necessary,) ought not to be adopted without a plain mandate to that effect from the Constitution itself. We think no such mandate can be found.

The court, therefore, reverses the order of the General Term, and remits the proceedings to that court, in order that the application may be acted upon on its merits.

WORK WILL NOW BE PUSHED.

The Rapid-Transit Franchise Will Probably Be Offered by February.

In connection with the decision of the Court of Appeals and its effect upon rapid-transit matters, Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday said:

"The action by the Court of Appeals in upholding our construction of the Constitution and the law under which we have to act is a most welcome one. We will now proceed as rapidly as possible with the matters which must necessarily take precedence of the sale of the franchise, if there is to be such a sale.

"The application that we made to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and which it decided it had not power to grant, will now be made again at once. We will ask the court to appoint three Commissioners to hear those who own property along the selected routes and are opposed to or are in favor of rapid transit as planned by the Rapid Transit Board.

"If everything goes well, we will probably be ready to offer the franchise for sale by Feb. 1.

"The date when the franchise will be offered for sale depends, however, upon two things—the time that the Commissioners who will be appointed to hear the property owners consume in their hearing and the report that they make to the court. In the former proceedings of the same nature under the old commission it took three months to hear and report, but we hope that it will be done more quickly this time.

"The first step will be to get notice of the application for Commissioners to the property holders along the routes, and the next will be the hearing before the Commissioners.

"To do these things we may have to go over our consents and refusals again, as some of the property along the routes may have changed owners since our canvassers made application for consents. But even if we have to do that, it will be done very quickly. The court, however, may not compel us to recanvass, as our work was done lately, and ownership cannot have changed very materially, at least not enough to give us sufficient consents to enable us to act without an application to the court.

"The duty of the Commissioners who will be appointed will be to hear all that property owners along the routes may want to say for and against our proposed road, and then, based upon what has been said before them, report to the court whether, in their opinion, the court should give its consent to the roads being built.

"As soon as that consent is given bids for the franchise will be received. We have had inquiries from several parties who express a desire to buy the franchise, so I think we will be able to dispose of it, as I said, about Feb. 1.

"I know of no reason why any delay other than that mentioned should interfere with our plans."

Commissioner John H. Inman said:

"The board will act at once, and rapid transit will be a reality in this city in the shortest possible time. I know of no reason for delay beyond that made necessary by the proceedings in the effort to get the consent of the Supreme Court, and yet, of course, we may meet with things that we do not at present know of that will work delay.

"There have been vague intimations that injunctions and such undesirable obstacles may be placed across our path, but we will not meet them until we come to them. They cannot defeat our purpose, though they may bother us.

"About everything preliminary to the building of the road, so far as the board is concerned, will be in readiness by the time that the court's consent is obtained. We have proceeded to perfect our plans just as though we could begin to dig the minute they are finished. Our engineer has kept right on with his work, and all that could be done we have done."

At the office of W. B. Parsons, Engineer in Chief to the Rapid Transit Commission, it was said yesterday that the plans are so far advanced that little is left to be done on them. His draughtsmen and engineers are all busily engaged on this work, and fully expect to have it completed by the time it is needed.

Registered Twice and Was Arrested.

John Wilson, fifty-nine years old, of 535 West Broadway, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with false registration. He was arrested Monday night at his home.

Wilson registered twice last registration day, once in the Twenty-third and once in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Third Assembly District. In the former case he gave his address as 535 Broadway, and in the latter as 170 Bleecker Street. The police say his real name is F. S. Wallace and that he is a carpenter. He formerly lodged at the Christian Alliance on Bleecker Street. Magistrate Wentworth held him in $500 for trial.

Says Mr. Thompson Had Apoplexy.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the insanity expert, testified before Coroner Meagher yesterday regarding the death of David Gardiner Thompson, who died at the Westminster Hotel a few days ago.

He testified that death was due to apoplexy, as did also Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

MAY HAVE FEWER PILOT BOATS

Proposition to Reduce the Fleet in the Harbor and to Substitute Steam for Sail.

A delegation of pilots appeared before the Pilot Board yesterday and filed a report recommending a reduction in the number of boats.

There are now twenty-two boats in the New-York fleet and seven in the New-Jersey fleet. The delegates represented that a fleet of ten boats, seven from New-York and three from New-Jersey, would be advantageous to all.

The communication submitted by the pilots is as follows:

We present, on behalf of the New-York pilots, a proposition to reduce the number of our cruising boats to seven; assumed that with the three boats which the New-Jersey pilots propose to run in connection with ours, we can protect the interest of the commerce of the port of New-York fully as well as at present; and whenever practicable, with the consent of the board, substitute steam for sail; sailboats to be stationed within a radius of Fire Island Light, Barnegat Light, and the Highland Light, and the Highland Light of Navesink Light; also have a boat stationed at each of the two lightships, and one outside the bar to take pilots off outward-bound vessels; the entrance of the port to be properly guarded by an efficient system.

The New-Jersey pilots have in consideration a plan of adopting a steam system at once, with the assistance of one or two sailboats, which they claim will make a more efficient service.

If the recommendation is adopted and steam pilot boats substituted for those now in use, the necessity for long cruises to the eastward will disappear. The Commissioners are inclined to favor the plan, but it cannot be acted upon until all details are perfected.

MR. BYRNES GOES TO EUROPE

EX-CHIEF TO ARRANGE PLANS FOR A DETECTIVE AGENCY.

Wild Rumor that He Sought to Evade the Commissioners of Accounts Is Denied.

Thomas Byrnes, the ex-Superintendent of Police in this city, was a passenger by the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which sailed for Bremen at an early hour yesterday morning. The retired Chief was accompanied by his wife and three daughters, Bella, Eda, and May. The quantity of baggage which accompanied the party indicated that there was no intention of hurrying back to this city.

There is no warrant for assuming that the ex-Superintendent had any special reason for making an unobtrusive departure, but the fact remains that special care was taken to make it one. At the office of the North German Lloyd it was learned yesterday that passage by the Havel had been reserved for an unnamed party several days ago. Mr. Byrnes called at the office Monday, paid the bill, and requested that his name should not appear on the passenger list. He was registered under the name of one of the clerks in the office. The Captain's room and two others were reserved for him and his party.

That evening Mr. Byrnes and his party went to Meyer's Hotel, in Hoboken. He wanted a room for the night only, but all rooms for transient guests had been taken. The clerk informed him that if he would stay for two weeks or more, accommodation could be had. The two weeks' bill was paid for the benefit of one night's lodging. The party went on board the Havel yesterday morning.

Gustav Schwab, the agent of the North German Lloyd line, said facetiously that Mr. Byrnes had probably gone abroad to fill the vacated office of President of the German police, the former incumbent, Baron von Richthofen, having recently died.

There was a wild rumor in circulation that ex-Chief Byrnes had fled to Europe to avoid appearing before the Commissioners of Accounts, who have been engaged for some time in investigating the affairs of the Police Department, that he had been subpoenaed as a witness, and his departure was to avoid obeying the subpoena.

The facts in the matter are simply that the ex-Chief has two objects in view. In the first place, Mrs. Byrnes has been in poor health for some time, and the physicians recommended seeking the best medical advice in Europe, and advised her to spend the Winter in the south of France. Mr. Byrnes's other object in going abroad is to make the necessary arrangements for the establishment of an International detective agency. Since the ex-Chief severed his connection with the Police Department he has had under contemplation the organization of a detective agency, having its headquarters in this city, with branch offices in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and agencies in various cities in England and on the Continent.

A number of detectives who have served under him will be associated with him in this enterprise, which is especially intended for the protection of bankers in this country and Europe against forgers and swindlers.

Commissioner of Accounts Rodney S. Dennis, when questioned yesterday about the rumor that Mr. Byrnes had departed to avoid a summons from the Commissioners, said:

"The investigation into the affairs of the Police Department prosecuted by the Commissioners of Accounts thus far does not concern Mr. Byrnes in the least. We have given our attention almost entirely to the questions of the purchasing of supplies and the making of repairs, and I do not think that Byrnes's name was mentioned except incidentally with reference to supplies, such as stationery furnished the office of Chief of Police. He was not under subpœna to appear before us, nor did we anticipate subpœnaing him, and this commission has no official interest in his whereabouts."

Commissioner Terry coincided with the views expressed by his colleague.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

CANDIDATE FOR ENGINEER—Marked fitness of Russell R. Stuart, the Democratic nominee.
WILL NOT SUPPORT RAINES—Republican malcontents in the Forty-second District.
REPUBLICAN HOPES VAIN—A bitter fight is being waged in New-Jersey counties.
LONDON AND THE SULTAN—Nothing has been settled by the irade at Constantinople.
RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR—George Fred Williams, the nominee of the Bay State Democrats.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTERS—How and where to mark the ballot to have it effective.
NEW GUNBOATS LAUNCHED—Wilmington and Nashville take the water at Newport News.
NO SPEECH FROM MR. REED—Why the ex-Speaker refuses to talk for Republicans.
A GENERAL REFORM UNION—Prohibition, free silver, and woman suffrage the aims.
THE LAMBETH PLAN LOST—The proceedings of the Episcopal Convention.
AMERICAN BOARD DEBTS—Committee to try to raise $115,000 before March 1, 1886.
THE MOTHER OF A GENIUS—House at Wilmecote where John Shakespeare found his wife.
THE PRODUCTION OF TIN PLATE—Immense growth of the industry in the last year.
DEEDS OF THE SPANIARDS—Progress of the uprising in Cuba.
COLONIAL NEW-YORK CITY—Then as unlike the present metropolis as it is unlike Pekin today.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Planting Orchards, by Henry Stewart; Rural Roads; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,209 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

BAD YELLOW PINE USED

W. H. Ellis's Testimony in the Dock Department Inquiry.

MONEY WASTED FOR TIMBER, HE SAYS

Expensive Repairs to Rotten Piers—John O'Brien, a Diver, Says There Is Much Poor Concrete Work.

The investigation of the Dock Department as it was managed under Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, Andrew J. White, and J. J. Phelan was resumed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis, in the Stewart Building.

More than half of the session was occupied with a learned discussion between Delos McCurdy, counsel for James J. Phelan, and William H. Ellis, a witness, on the nature and qualities of the best yellow pine timber.

Mr. Ellis said plainly that the Dock Department had used bad yellow pine when it might as easily have used the best, and Mr. McCurdy did his best to change the witness's opinion by the subtlest arts of cross-examination, but without success.

The second and last witness was John O'Brien, a diver, who wore kid gloves and expressed the greatest contempt for the engineers of the Dock Department. He said that he is not an engineer, but thinks he is smarter than many of those in the department. He enlivened his testimony with sketches of the bottom of the North River, as he had felt it. The river is too muddy, he said, to see anything under water. He declared with disgust that Commissioner Cram dismissed him because he lives in Brooklyn.

William H. Ellis, the first witness, said he is a ship carpenter, and came here from Prince Edward Island. He was an Inspector of Piers and Pier Building in the Dock Department from 1888 to 1892. He examined the pier at West Fifty-fifth Street two years after it had been rebuilt.

"It originally cost $30,000," he told Commissioner Terry, "and when I examined it the repairs in a few years had amounted to $24,000. I found the lower portion utterly rotten. Good yellow pine timber should last fifteen years. The engineers in the Dock Department are not competent, and are not capable of judging a good stick of yellow pine timber.

"Do you consider yourself a judge?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"Well," said Mr. Ellis, "I am an observer, and I have read all the best works on the subject. My father before me was an expert lumberman, who could go into the forest and tell by the look of the leaves of a tree whether it was good or not. I learned a good deal from him.

"From $2,000 to $3,000 are wasted in the building of every pier by the department, which pays $32 for 1,000 feet of timber, when better merchantable pine can be got for $22. The pier at Fifty-fifth Street, North River, is a fair example of the system of repairs by the department. It is rotten at both ends, and in the middle."

The best yellow pine, Mr. Ellis told Mr. McCurdy, comes from Georgia and Florida, but a great deal of bad yellow pine is on the market.

"Where is it used?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"In the Dock Department, chiefly," was the answer.

Mr Ellis mentioned several piers where he said bad yellow pine had been used.

"How long were you in the Dock Department?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"Five years. I resigned twice," said the witness.

"Why did you resign?"

"Because there was no chance for improvement under Tammany Hall, and I was alone in the city, without a relative. Chief Engineer Green's orders to me were not to use my own judgment in testing pine for the piers."

John O'Brien, the next witness, said: "I live at 145 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, and I have been a diver for twenty-five years."

He said he had dived in the waters of this country, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi. He was employed by the Dock Department.

"How you made any dives lately?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Yes," said Mr. O'Brien; "I came out at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It took three men to pull me out, for I was stuck in the mud."

The witness testified that the concrete blocks at Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Fifty-eighth Streets, North River, were laid down so carelessly that the bulkhead walls are bulging out eighteen inches, and have settled over two feet. "The joints between the concrete blocks should be an inch wide," he said; "instead of this, I found them four, five, and seven inches wide."

"Have you seen those cracks yourself?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"I have been in the department three years," was the answer, "and I never saw anything yet in the river; it is too muddy to see. But I felt the cracks."

Mr. O'Brien then testified that he worked for eight months on the American Line pier, at the foot of Fulton Street. "A big dredge was used there," he said, "at a cost of $250 a day. It belonged to James D. Leary, and cost the city $22,000 from April to July, 1893. That dredge didn't average ten yards a day. I counted forty-one times it went down and brought up nothing but water. Myself and my men, at a daily cost to the city of about $20, did more work than the dredge."

"What is the usual price of a dredge in this harbor?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"A good price is $125 a day," said the witness. "They generally work by the yard."

The witness said that there was no need for the dredge at the American Line pier. The work of removing the blasted stone could have been done, and was done mostly, by himself and his men. "I blame Chief Engineer Green," he said, in conclusion.

Mr. McCurdy, in cross-examination, asked the witness: "Did you dive this morning, Mr. O'Brien?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Was the water cold?"

"No, Sir."

"That is all."

"Thank you, Sir."

Commissioner Terry adjourned the investigation till Friday at 2 o'clock.

TO IMPROVE CONDITION OF THE POOR

The New-York Association Elects Managers—The Officers Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor held Oct. 21 the following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Managers: Messrs. Henry E. Crampton, William Jones, R. Fulton Cutting, George Calder, T. Franklin Smith, William R. Huntington, Gouverneur M. Smith, Walter L. Suydam, James A. Scrymser, Constant A. Andrews, George Blagden, William G. Hamilton, Edward Cooper, Warner Van Norden, De Witt J. Seligman, Robert S. Minturn, Spencer Trask, Scott Foster, Theodorus B. Woolsey, Howard Townsend, George T. Wickersham, Loyall Farragut, William E. Bond, J. Hooker Hamersley, Pierre Jay, Andrew Mills, William Warner Hoppin, Francis V. Greene, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and John B. Devins.

The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen from among the Board of Managers: President—R. Fulton Cutting; Vice Presidents—W. R. Huntington, Henry E. Crampton, James A. Scrymser, William G. Hamilton, and Constant A. Andrews; Treasurer—Warner Van Norden; Secretary—George Calder; General Agent—William H. Tolman.

The Minnesota Safe at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The United States frigate Minnesota, which has been loaned to the State of Massachusetts by the Secretary of the Navy, to be used by the Naval Reserve as a training ship, arrived this evening in tow of the steamer Santuit, which was chartered by the State to bring her from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Johannis

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

ROOSEVELT TO PREBLE TUCKER

TART COMMENTARY ON EXPEDIENCY AND DUTY.

The Commissioner Invites the Secretary to Study, and Says that Fusion Ticket Is Not Ideal but Good.

The open letter from Preble Tucker to Theodore Roosevelt, which was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, has provoked a sharp retort from the Police Commissioner. The trouble was begun by a speech made by Mr. Roosevelt, in which he spoke of the Good Government campaign as "the conscience vote gone silly."

The designation was resented by Mr. Tucker, who, in his letter, said that Mr. Roosevelt, in assuming the duties of his office, said he intended to enforce the law regardless of expediency, and that he would close the saloons on Sunday even if such a course resulted in Tammany again coming into power. Mr. Tucker said that the position of the Good Government Clubs was much the same; that they were contending for good government, and would not desert the principles in favor of which they had declared themselves. In concluding, Mr. Tucker wrote:

"I regret that your desire to beat Tammany has placed you in the position of defending expediency against plain duty and principle."

This last sentence aroused Mr. Roosevelt. His reply is even stronger than his original remarks.

"Common sense without conscience," he says, "will at times breed criminality, but conscience without common sense may also, at times, breed a folly which is but the handmaid of criminality."

Commissioner Roosevelt's letter reads as follows:

Preble Tucker, Esq., 120 Broadway, New-York:

Dear Sir: Of course, I have all along appealed to the conscience vote. Equally certainly whenever the conscience vote acts without common sense I am all separate from it. If you read a full report of what I said, you would have seen that I spoke most highly of the conscience vote and of the purity of the motives of the Good Government Club men; but emphasized the fact, which is familiar to every student of history, as well as to every practical politician, that when conscientious men act in a silly manner they may be quite as noxious as the basest foes of good government.

If you will study the effect of the action of the political prohibitionist in this country you will not only see what I mean, but you will understand the extreme danger to which you and your friends are exposing, not only the cause of good government in New-York, but your own Good Government Clubs. I am a little at a loss to meet your argument, because, frankly, it is difficult to understand how any one can seriously compare the causes of a public official who keeps his oath of office and enforces the law with the course of a political organization which deliberately chooses to help the enemies of law by dividing the forces of the adherents of decent government. I cannot but think that such an argument shows a radical misunderstanding either of the duties of a public officer or of the proper functions of bodies like the Good Government Clubs.

Of course the argument of expediency cannot enter into any ordinary case of the enforcement of law. The honest enforcement of law by public officials lies at the foundation of civilized government; but no civilized government can ever succeed if the politicians, the public men, and its citizens interested in public affairs, do not pay full heed to questions of expediency, both practical and political, no less than to questions of principles.

Do you know how our Constitution was formed? Have you ever read the Federalist? If so, you know that the Constitution could not have been formed at all if questions of expediency had not been given full weight no less than questions of principle. You also know that Alexander Hamilton, the chief champion in securing the adoption of the Constitution, was entirely opposed to most of the provisions incorporated in it. Had he obeyed your principle, and because he could not get everything, refused to support the best of the only two practicable courses, he would have been a mere curse to the country.

You say you are pledged to support the principle of non-partisanship in local offices. Now, in your own ticket you have been careful to nominate men of both parties; to have the candidate for County Clerk a republican and the candidate for Register a Democrat, and to divide as nearly as possible, the Judgeships between the two parties. You have deliberately striven to bring about a fusion of the two parties. Your ticket falls short of your own ideal; perhaps the fusion ticket may not come quite as near to this ideal; but it is a very good ticket: it does represent a union of Democrats and Republicans, and it is the only ticket which there is a chance of electing. It comes quite as near the principles for which you contend as did the ticket which you supported last year.

If you construe your pledges to mean that you never will support any ticket which has any chance of election, why, of course, you have no excuse for existence. I hope that in the end you can educate the people of this city up to the highest standard in non-partisanship in local affairs, but the course you now are following is of all others the most effectual to prevent them from being thus educated. At times it may be necessary to run a ticket simply as a protest against the action of the machine, but when the machine does well such a course is ludicrous.

If the Republican Party had run a straight ticket this year, I would myself doubtless have supported any respectable fusion ticket; but when the Republicans agree to put into the field a fusion ticket which is on the whole excellent, which is indorsed by the best Democrats, and which has the cordial approval of the Committee of Fifty, opposition to it is simply harmful to the best interests of the city.

You either misunderstood my allusion to the Abolitionists or you have forgotten the incident to which I referred. I spoke of the abolition vote in 1864. Lincoln was then running for re-election to the Presidency. He stood for the principles of National unity and of liberty for the slaves. The Abolitionists nominated a third ticket, the only effect of which was to help the opponents of union and liberty, exactly as the only effect of your ticket is to help the enemies of decent government in this city.

The judgment of every competent historian is that the action of the Abolitionists in 1864 when they ran the separate ticket showed that that particular conscience vote had gone mad. Common sense without conscience will at times breed criminality, but conscience without common sense may also at times breed a folly which is but the handmaid of criminality. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The general opinion yesterday was that Mr. Tucker would reply to Mr. Roosevelt.

Spanish Plays at Berkeley Lyceum.

A play in one act by Arturo Cuyas, "Casarse sin Conocerse," and another in two acts by Vital Aza and Ramos Carrion, "Zaragueta," are to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum next Saturday, Oct. 26, for the benefit of the family of Don Juan Vilardell, a distinguished Spanish writer of this city who died several weeks ago of yellow fever in Cuba.

Mrs. Vilardell, whom the Spanish-speaking residents of New-York esteem highly, will fill in the first play a part in which she has already won applause. The occasion cannot fail to reassemble the friends of the Vilardell family and all those who, like them, are fond of Spain's literature.

Brockway Pleads Not Guilty.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—William E. Brockway, the notorious counterfeiter and forger, pleaded not guilty in the Federal Court to-day to six indictments growing out of his arrest in Hoboken last August, when a whole outfit of counterfeiting apparatus was discovered by Government detectives in a house in which he was living. Sidney Smith, Abbie L. Smith, James Courtney, and William E. Wagner, all of whom are alleged to be assistants of Brockway, and who were arrested at the same time for connection with his crimes, also were arraigned and likewise pleaded not guilty.

Attachment Against Gabriel M. Rouge.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $25,000 against Gabriel Mark Rouge of Geneva, Switzerland, in favor of Margaret Elizabeth Rouge, said to be his daughter-in-law, for damages claimed for alienating her husband.

VAST SUMS APPORTIONED

Health, Thoroughfares, and Trans-Harlem to Cost $3,847,000.

STREET CLEANING ABSORBS $2,715,700

The Controller "Wanted to Know," and Opposed Increasing Resources of Col. Waring's Department —The 1896 Figures.

The Board of Estimate and

THE CONVENTION CLOSED

Adjournment of the Episcopals in Session at Minneapolis.

BISHOPS' PASTORAL LETTER READ

It Urges the Necessity of Sabbath Observance, and Denounces the Liquor Traffic of the Land.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22.—The Episcopal Convention, on this, its last day, showed an apparent minority of delegates remaining, evidently only enough to constitute a quorum for the winding up of necessary business details. A message was received from the House of Bishops containing a joint resolution constituting the missionary district of Northern Texas. The action was concurred in without debate.

Dr. Elliott of Maryland, by invitation of President Dix, addressed the convention in relation to the meeting of the convention in Washington in 1898. He assured the convention that the new Diocese of Washington was well equipped, both in communicants and in material wealth. There are 9,000 communicants in the Washington Diocese. They are well equipped in churches and church property. Everything that a generous, a hospitable, a noble Christian people can do would be done by the new Washington Diocese for the comfort and convenience of the convention in 1898.

A message was received from the House of Bishops to the effect that the new missionary district of North Carolina shall be known as the District of Asheville.

The Pennsylvania delegates offered a resolution recognizing the uniform dignity, courtesy, and kindness of the presiding officer of the house, Dr. Morgan Dix of New-York. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and Dr. Dix responded in a graceful and touching manner.

Dr. Hoffman of New-York moved that a committee be appointed to inform the House of Bishops that the House of Deputies had concluded its business, and was now ready to adjourn. It was announced that the Conference Committee on Hymnals was still in session, and Dr. Hoffman temporarily withdrew his motion.

A message from the House of Bishops announced its recession from its action concerning the binding of the hymnal with the Book of Common Prayer.

Bethsemane Church was crowded at the joint meeting of the two houses this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pastoral letter was read, and the Episcopal General Conference for 1895 closed sine die, with the usual services.

The pastoral address of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church was given out to-day. It is largely routine in character, the most interesting points being those in reference to the massacre of Christian missionaries in China and the Sunday observance law. In reference to the latter matter, the address says:

The Bishops, in their pastoral, say, in part.

Once more it has been our privilege to meet with your representatives in the triennial convention of the Church. It closes with signal proofs of God's favor. His mercies have not been hindered by the shortcomings of its members or by their misuse of His grace. The bonds of brotherhood in Christ have been strengthened; our missions have been enlarged, and, from statistics presented, we are able to record many gratifying evidences of the Church's edification within and of the marked extension of its influence without.

We thankfully remember our revered fathers and brothers who have departed in the faith and fear of God's holy name and sadly miss some of our number, of whose wise counsel we have been deprived by age and infirmity. May our compassionate Lord minister to them grace and consolation in the days of their weakness and trial.

The altered conditions of the Church, due to its expanding life in the past century, have imposed upon this body two very grave and far reaching tasks—the revision of the Book of Common Prayer and the revision of the constitution and canons of the Church. The one was happily completed three years ago, and the other has made satisfactory progress during the session now closed. However much these tasks may have taught us respecting past defects and present needs of the Church, they have given us a still more important lesson respecting the identity and continuity of the Church throughout the Christian ages. We know now, better than before these tasks were undertaken, what in the Church's policy and worship is unchangeable, and what in them can respond under wise guidance with a flexibility at once conservative and progressive to the ever shifting environment of times, countries, and races.

We have had, moreover, fresh and inspiring proofs of the fundamental value of the catholic heritage committed to our keeping, together with a deepened sense of our obligation to spare no effort to enable all the faithful in Christ Jesus of every name and clime to share in those great American fathers in the faith builded well in their day and generation. It will be praise enough if our children in the coming century shall be able to say as much of us.

The address then considers the state of the Church as shown by the House of Deputies' report, calling particular attention to a serious defect in the important department of domestic and foreign missions. Speaking of the recent attacks upon Christian missions in China, the address says:

Missions in China have recently suffered a great disaster. When last expecting it, the Church has been shocked by an outbreak of hostility and violence which in the world's estimation has revived the question of the Church's right to be there at all. Devoted missionaries have sealed with their blood the faith they were sent forth to teach. But this is no new experience of the Church in the fulfillment of its duty to carry the message of life to all nations. It has often encountered the same judgment of the world and the same temper in the great world—religions which it was not set up to supplant. As in the ages past, so now, persecution will feed the fire of Christian zeal; violence will develop a more resolute courage; suffering even unto death will produce a more patient fortitude under trial and stimulate the faithful to nobler ventures of self-sacrifice.

The greater the blindness and hatred of heathen people toward the Gospel of Christ, the stronger will be the call upon the servants of Christ to endure hardness in the struggle to spread abroad His words of light and love. Such a crisis in missionary work will not be without its use and purpose if, as like ones have done in the past, it brings to the front and sets in battle array a larger measure of the heroism always latent in the militant host of Christ. For the present, then, the moral of this calamity is more, not less, men in the field and larger offerings by the Church to sustain them.

In regard to Sunday observance, the address says:

Recent events in some parts of our country compel us to call your earnest attention to a widely spread and determined attack upon the use and purpose of the weekly day of rest, known from the beginning of the Christian era as the Lord's Day. It is declared in the law of God to be His own day, and by the Saviour of man to be "made for man." It is protected by a divine command and by the perpetual sanctity of human right. Men may and ought to worship God every day; but for the greater assurance of this duty, one day in seven has, with the formal sanction of all Christian civilization, been set apart for its due observance. This order cannot be disturbed without grave evils to the individual and the family, to society, and the State. It seems almost incredible that our modern life should be capable of bringing into play any powers of evil that could seriously threaten the existence of so divine and beneficent an institution. And yet the peril and disaster of such a menace confront Christian people in wide areas of the country.

We exhort you, dear brethren, to meet this menace with unfaltering courage and resolute determination, and in any opportunities that may be presented to decline battle with the insatiate greed of the liquor traffic and the growing desire for popular pleasures and amusements, which with increasing boldness claim all days alike for their uses. In this connection the House of Bishops, in view of recent occurrences in the several of our States, desires to express its hearty approval of the prompt and courageous application of the powers of civil government for the repression of barbarous, brutal, and indecent exhibitions and recreations of whatever sort.

Relative to Turkish atrocities in Armenia there is the following:

By the tender mercies of our God and the infinite compassion of our common Saviour, we beseech you, brethern, to remember in your prayers, and with your prompt and liberal help, that long-suffering and down-trodden people of the ancient and faithful Church of Armenia. To wasting oppression and persecution, extending far back into the past, has now been added, by the fanatical violence and hatred of Moslem power, the unspeakable atrocities of to-day. Such a cry for sympathy and aid has seldom been heard in all the ages of Christendom.

The remainder of the address is given up to details of Church government and articles of faith.

Suit Against Count J. F. Gallatin.

William M. Hoes, Public Administrator, has brought suit against Count James F. Gallatin, who is said to reside near London, England, to recover $26,500, as administrator of the estate of Harriet D. Gallatin, who died in this city.

Mrs. Gallatin recovered a judgment against the Count for the amount named on June 17, 1879, which was never collected.

RESENTED BY MR. O'HARE.

Not Influenced by Dr. Parkhurst in Prosecuting Cases, He Says.

It has fallen to the lot of Assistant District Attorney O'Hare to prosecute nearly all the excise and disorderly-house indictments found by the Grand Jury, and almost every time one of these cases is called for trial it is flung in the Assistant District Attorney's face that he is actuated in prosecuting by a fear of calling down on his head the wrath of Dr. Parkhurst.

This would, in itself, be bad enough even if Mr. O'Hare had a fervid liking for Dr. Parkhurst. But he has not, and to be told that he does his duty simply out of fear of the Doctor makes him angry.

The Assistant District Attorney was yesterday led to enter a formal protest when he appeared to prosecute Henry Meyer, proprietor of a saloon at 290 Front Street, for violating the excise law, before Judge Cowing, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions.

The complainant was Arthur Dennett of the Parkhurst society. Meyer asserted that he was at South Beach at the time he is charged with violating the law. Mr. O'Hare ordered the witnesses for the defense not to leave the courtroom after they testified, and this caused the first trouble.

"Hold on, Mr. District Attorney," shouted Thomas J. Sullivan, counsel for Meyer; "you have no right to order these witnesses about."

The two then had a wordy wrangle in a loud aside which was suddenly terminated by Mr. O'Hare, who said:

"Your Honor, I appeal to you to have this matter stopped. The counsel for the defense just said in the hearing of the jury that he was not afraid of Dr. Parkhurst, but that I am pushing this case in fear of Dr. Parkhurst."

"I want it understood," said Judge Cowing, sternly, "that neither Dr. Parkhurst nor any one else has any influence in this court. There is not a human being in existence that can influence the disposition of a case in this court."

Mr. O'Hare and Lawyer Sullivan carried on their dispute for some time longer, but the Court was not appealed to again.

Meyer produced several witnesses, who testified that he was at South Beach at the time Mr. Dennett said he was in the saloon.

The jury evidently concluded that these witnesses had perjured themselves, for they found Meyer guilty. He was remanded to the custody of his counsel for sentence to-day.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The President, before leaving for Atlanta last night, made the following appointments: Jared S. Dixon of Louisiana to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Natchitoches, La.; Albert D. Chamberlain of Wyoming to be Register of the Land Office at Douglas, Wyoming.

Row over a Street Obstruction.

George J. Bradish, a District Superintendent in the Department of Street Cleaning, attempted to seize a load of lumber yesterday in front of Brown & Miller's yard at 247 West Forty-seventh Street.

He says he had some trouble with an employe of that firm, James Dunn.

A large and threatening crowd gathered, and Bradish, as he says, drew a revolver and used it as a club. Bradish caused Dunn's arrest, and in the Yorkville Court appeared against him. Dunn's employers testified that the lumber was in the process of being moved within the yard at the time it was seized. The prisoner was held for trial.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court Martial at Fort Douglas, Utah.—Detail—Capts. William Y. Richard, Theophilus W. Morrison, Samuel R. Whitall, Leven C. Allen, William C. McFarland, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieuts. Richard R. Steedman, John E. Woodward, Isaac Erwin, Guy G. Palmer, Robert E. L. Spence, Charles W. Castle, John F. Preston, Jr., Benjamin T. Simmons, Sixteenth Infantry, and Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, Sixteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Changes in Stations of Officers of the Corps of Engineers.—Capt. Walter L. Fisk, relieved from duty at the United States Engineer School, Willets Point, N. Y., will take station at Portland Ore., relieving Major James C. Post; Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, will report to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers; Capt. Eric Bergland will take station at Portland, Ore., relieving Capt. Fisk.

—Court-Martial at Whipple Barracks, Arizona.—Detail—Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, James A. Buchanan, Eleventh Infantry; Lieuts. Lorenzo P. Davison, Odon Gurovits, Oliver Edwards, John W. Ira Phillips, Eleventh Infantry, and Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Eleventh Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Edward Taylor, Twelfth Infantry, one month; Col. William H. Penrose, Sixteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, four months; Capt. Eric Bergland, Engineer Corps, four months.

—Major Ernest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, will take station at Baltimore, Md., relieving Capt. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, Engineer of the Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse district.

—Examining Board at Fort Grant, Arizona.—Detail—Capts. James M. Bell, Edward G. Mathey, and Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, Seventh Cavalry.

—Major Henry J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, relieved from Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, will report at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty.

Navy.

—Commodore T. O. Selfridge has been detached from the Board of Inspection and ordered to command the European station. He will proceed by steamer of Nov. 2.

—Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland has been detached from the European station, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

—Commander W. H. Brownson has been detached from the Naval Academy and will take three months' leave.

—Commander Edwin White has been ordered to duty as commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy.

—Paymaster L. G. Boggs has been ordered to duty as Paymaster at the New-York Navy Yard.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEWING.—First-class; or assist with children; by competent young woman; three years' city reference and one and a half years' from last employer. 243 East 39th St., Crahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and assist butler or plain sewing or plain washing in private family, city reference. C. C., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in pantry; first-class references from last place. 401 Park Av., near 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; understands her business; good city reference. M. C., 227 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do light chamberwork and wait on lady or grown children; last employer can be seen. 52 East 55th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlor maid; thoroughly competent; best city reference. D. G., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; eight years' best city reference; lady can be seen. C. H., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with waiting; best city personal reference from last employer. 189 Madison Ave.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl, as competent chambermaid in private family; first-class references. Call from 10 till 2. Box 2, 342 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; first-class chambermaid; will do plain mending or other work; can be well recommended. Call, Wednesday, at 15 West 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; good city reference. 100 West 53d St., two days; ring Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with any other work; good city reference. K., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good city references. 1,699 3d Av. F. Lewis.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or nursemaid; or would do waiting in a small family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., Greagen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 380 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress; three years' best city reference. M. L., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and laundress in small family; assist in waiting if required; good reference. M. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or care of children; willing to learn. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or sewing and wait on young lady; references. Mathewson, 154 East 97th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. 216 West 36th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and assist with waiting; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. Hulbig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the pantry in a small private family; best city reference. A. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; competent; will wait on lady; in small family; five years' city reference. L. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—COOK.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as cook; in small family; good reference. 227 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist butler; two years' city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; first-class references. 227 East 28th St.; ring Harrington's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two German girls as chambermaid and waitress, respectively. 231 East 58th St. Mrs. Will.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 122 East 51st St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; reference. 424 3d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 232 East 54th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city reference. 143 West 62d St., Michael's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Granger, 237 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing or wait on lady. Present employer, after 10 o'clock, 313 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; two years' reference from last employer. 844 3d Av., Donovan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family. 112 East 20th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to help with waiting; best city reference. 155 East 88d St.; ring three bells.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; three years' reference from last place. K. D., care of Reilly, 123 Greenwich Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid; will assist with washing. 80 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwok. 206 East 96th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman, as excellent cook and baker; private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; understands her business; best city reference. 145 East 32d St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—City reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor, care of Mrs. Piper.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; best city reference. B. D., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly English cook; best reference. 449 West 52d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; no washing; city reference. 340 West 49th St.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young, experienced colored servant, to go South for the Winter as cook or chambermaid, or will take care of invalid; would like place by the last of next month; personal reference. Sarah Smith, Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—MAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls, one as first-class cook or laundress; competent in both branches; the other as chambermaid or waitress; good sewer; excellent city references. K. L., 162 East 23d St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as good cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; city references; last employer can be seen. M. S., 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from last employer. G. L., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; good baker; willing and obliging; personal reference. 102 West 37th St., ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By American young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; best reference. 56 West 28th St.; ring seventh bell. Hunt.

COOK.—By young Protestant Scotchwoman as good cook; good baker; no objection to assisting with washing; good city reference from last place. Call, two days, at 319 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; best city reference; go out by day. 165 East 32d St., second floor front; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; the best city reference; in a private family. 198 East 76th St., Donlen's bell.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as competent cook and laundress in small private family. good reference. M. K., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent girl as cook in private family; would assist with washing; good personal reference. 22 Columbus Av., Melin's bell.

COOK.—By German girl as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing if necessary; best city references. 852 5th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as gook cook; first-class laundress; or do housework in a small family; no objection the country; best reference. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, in private family; best city reference. K. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Would assist with chamberwork; by two good women; separate or together; both first-class; best reference from last employer. 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; seven years' city reference from last place. B. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By capable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, &c.; side dishes; good baker; city reference. 36 East 40th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland women as excellent family cook, also chambermaid and waitress; to go together; best reference. 223 West 32d St., grocery store.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; understands all branches of cooking; excellent baker; good references; wages, $20. 406 West 33d St.; ring Cosgriff's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in small, private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; best city reference. 721 6th Av., near 41st St., King's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 38 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference; will not go less than $50 month. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young Protestant girl as competent cook, who understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. 200 West 25th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—In private family, or housework in small family; city or country. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—First-class; by a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 474 9th Av.

COOK.—By a competent German cook, to take full charge; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent reference. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; good cook; assist with washing, ironing; small private family; city reference. M., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as excellent cook; best reference. Present employer's, 103 East 40th St., lower door.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook, laundress in private family; good references from last place. 142 West 62d St., Mackie's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable English woman as a good cook; good bread and biscuit baker; city or country; three years' reference. 595 2d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish first-class cook; for the day or week; can get up dinners or luncheon parties; city reference. 377 4th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By capable and reliable woman as cook in first-class private family; satisfactory references given. 206 West 37th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; best city reference; no washing. 147 West 60th St., Donavan's bell.

COOK.—By plain cook, washer, and ironer; city reference. 456 West 49th St., top floor. Mrs. Piper.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Will assist with washing; best city reference. 802 8th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress, or would go by the day or week; best city reference. 211 East 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; good baker; good reference. 610 2d Av., fourth floor.

COOK.—By an experienced German girl as first-class cook; six years' city references. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family. Call, from 10 until 4, Wednesday and Thursday, 27 West 54th St., employer's; no cards.

COOK.—City reference; wages, $30. Call or address, two days, M. A. S., 914 6th Av., care Mrs. Rogers.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; best city reference. 101 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands the business in all branches; best reference. C. B., 606 2d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. 160 9th Av.; three bells.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city references. 259 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference. 227 East 28th St., Harrington's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would like to get a place for her first-class German laundress two days in a week. M. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, washing, ironing, or housecleaning; with undoubted reference. 152 East 30th St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dreden, makes gowns from $10 to $12 in the latest style; first-class fitter and trimmer; city references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class work; will go out by the day or home; first-class reference. Address, all week, Robes, 510 West 29th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 136 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKING.—Latest styles in laides', misses' walking and evening costumes; reasonable; also fancy capes; thorough dressmaker; by day. 438 6th Av., first bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl to go out by the day as a first-class dressmaker; good reference. A. Keenan, 118 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKING.—Perfect fit; latest cut and drapings; also costumes remodeled; by day or at home. S. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—German; a lady wishes a situation for a German governess for young children; speaking English; very good seamstress; two years' best city reference from present employers. Apply at 145 Madison Av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, French, German, music, singing, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. H. R., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined young North German as nursery governess; takes entire charge of children. E. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced teacher of all English branches and music; last employer can be seen; 52 East 55th St.; no cards.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Highly recommended by a lady whose daughter she has most successfully taught past four years, and others; desires morning engagement on account of pupil going abroad; superior methods; English, primary or advanced; piano, guaranteeing fine technique, and physical culture. H. H. H., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess in the afternoons; highest references. Instruction, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Mme. French, competent Parisian, has resumed her teaching, French, Latin, &c. Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—In large or small household; or will cater and market daily. Scotch, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl, age 16, to do light housework, or take care of child; small family preferred. Mayo, 215 East 73d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small family; city reference. 324 East 35th St.; ring Finn's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, as houseworker in a small family. 311 East 35th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged woman in small private family; best city reference. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework in small family; good cook. 339 West 44th St., ring four times.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland young girl at general housework; good reference. 230 West 19th St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a steady girl for general housework; flat preferred; good city reference. 420 West 45th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; best reference. 422 West 36th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family. 427 East 69th St., Bates's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant woman; understands the care and management of lady's wardrobe; experienced in housekeeping in every respect, if required; city references. 264 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; packing, sewing, hairdressing; charge lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her duties; no objection to a grown girl; good hairdresser; three years' best city reference. W. C., 76 West 50th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; competent in all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American woman as lady's maid or travel with a family going to California; is a good dressmaker; eight years' best city reference. H. F., Box 152 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—By reliable person; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; would travel; best city reference. A. R., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant as competent maid; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good city reference. D. M., 162 East 23d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; accustomed to traveling; present employers. 1 North Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Englishwoman; neat, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended personally. 7 West 36th St.

MAID.—By refined Swiss French girl as maid for grown-up children; understands sewing and mending; good city references. H., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl in a respectable private family to take care of children or assist with light housework. M. Sea, Donnelly, 187th St. and Fulton Av., Fordham.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; speaks French and English; good seamstress, traveler, and packer; city references. H. G., 106 West 42d St.

MAID or NURSE GOVERNESS.—Good seamstress; French and German; in American family. K., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; willing and obliging; personal city references; age, 32. M. F., 237 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young North German; understands dressmaking; good references. 485 Columbus Av., top floor.

MAID.—By an English Protestant woman as maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; good hairdresser. 35 West 38th St.

MAID.—By a young American girl as maid to grown children; good sewer; best references. M. K., 456 West 34th St.

MAID.—By a respectable person as maid; is a good baker; best city reference. 721 6th Av., near 41st St., King's bell.

MAID—COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German; highly recommended. H. N., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Swiss maid in California or South of States; excellent references. Mlle., 425 West 224 St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; best city references. J. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

MAID and GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference. K. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young girls together or separate; one as first-class laundress, the other first-class waitress; city references. Can be seen at 100 West 28th St., 2d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St.; ring McGregor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; assist with chamberwork and dining room or pantry; best city reference; American family. 152 West 124th St., Hannon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; good home more an object than high wages; best city reference. 319 East 34th St., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 234 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in strictly private family; does shirts, collars, cuffs; personal reference. M. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at 100 West 43d St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; good city reference. A. G., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; terms moderate; best reference. 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch girl as first-class laundress in private family; best reference. 263 West 32d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; is a first-class shirt ironer; best city references. A. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress, with best city reference. M. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; no other work; best reference. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. C., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 506 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 844 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; wages, $22 to $25; best city references. R. G., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse or chambermaid; best city reference. Angel, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl as nurse and seamstress; good references. 333 East 30th St., Remur's bell.

NURSE.—By French girl to take care of small children; good sewer. M. G., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her nurse, who has been in her employ for fourteen years, and takes pleasure in recommending her as a most faithful woman. Call at 7 West 57th St., between 10 and 12 A. M.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy German Protestant woman, middle aged, as nurse to young children; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city references; country or city. Stengel, 168 Amsterdam Av., near 68th St.

NURSE.—Long experience; to take care of baby from birth; understands all kinds of infant's food; or would care grown children and teach them; medical reference if required; no cards. Call, Wednesday, 302 East 52d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class North German, from Hanover; takes full charge of children from three years on; teaches German; wages from $20 to $25; best references. S. Warodell, 188 East 43d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge if required; first-class city personal references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. 254 West 30th St., Room 5.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced and competent middle-aged German person as infant's nurse; two years' references. 176 East 96th St., third floor, front.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable young woman; city or country; excellent city reference. J. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; can bring up a baby on bottle; best city references from last place. 426 4th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced woman or maid to an elderly lady; good reference. M. W, 143 West 100th St., Broderick's bell.

INVALID'S NURSE and COMPANION.—By well-educated lady; best city references. 570 Lexington's Av., Murtagh's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—Long experience; to take care of baby from birth; understands all kinds of infants' food; or to mind grown children and teach them; best city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 336 West 59th St.; ring Mrs. Ogle's bell; no cards.

NURSE, MAID, and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children, or infant's nurse; best references from best families; last employer can be seen; competent in every respect. S. P., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy young woman as efficient nurse to infant or grown child; has best reference. Can be seen at 148 West 33d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By respectable woman as thorough infant's nurse; understands bottle baby; willing, obliging; two years' city reference last place. 972 6th Av.; ring top bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent person; understands all kinds of food; best city reference. Call, two days, at 102 West 37th St.; ring Cullen's bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as infant's nurse; experienced; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 3 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman, capable of taking entire charge of infant or small children; plain sewing also. 215 West 18th St., first floor.

NURSE.—Protestant; infant's nurse; competent, trustworthy; to take entire charge of infant bringing up on bottle; city references. Martha Stockman, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced French woman as nurse and steamstress; first-class city reference. Helene, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By neat German-American girl; 16; take care of child in refined family. Mrs. Huesgen, 488 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By experienced young girl as competent nurse to baby; best city references. 508 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best of city references. 331 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By an educated Englishwoman to grown children or invalid's nurse, in an American family; competent. B., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced English nurse for children; or do chamberwork; good city reference. Cesarine, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as children's nurse or do chamberwork; good reference. 222 West 35th St. Lucy.

NURSE.—As nurse to child over eight months old; first-class city reference; wages, $20. 354 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable North German girl as nurse and seamstress. Mr. Meyer, 200 West 123d St.

NURSE GIRL.—By young American girl as maid to grown children; good sewer; best references. M

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Generally Steady.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Unchanged—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Quiet.

There was very little to influence the grain markets for the day, and the speculation was confined chiefly to the local traders, with a slight advance at the close. Provisions were quiet and a trifle steadier. Cotton was active and recovered part of its previous loss, with renewed buying orders. Coffee was quiet and generally steadier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator		68½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator		23½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed		35½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50	
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40	@ 3.50	
Cotton, middling uplands		8¾@	10¼
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.50	@10.00	
Lard, Western steam		@ 5.35	
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy		22½@	23
Sugar, granulated		4¾@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7		15¾@	16
Cheese, State, full cream, new		9½@	10¾
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	11.85	@11.95	
Lead	3.85	@ 3.87½	

WHEAT—Contracts opened fairly active and ¼@⅝c higher on better cables and foreign buying, resulted ½@¾c though lack of support, with free receipts West and dry weather reported. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 3,529,000 bushels in the world's visible exclusive of Pacific coast. The close was steady at unchanged prices. ...Spot was in better export demand at firm prices. Sales, 208,000 bushels, including 176,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ⅞@1c over December, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms ...Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at ⅞@1c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ⅞c over December. ...Clearances hence, 21,581 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 27,063 bushels; receipts, 252,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 288,049 bushels; in the interior, 1,293,189 bushels.

COIN—Contracts were quiet and generally steady with the West and an increased export demand, with the close unchanged to ⅛c advance. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,283,000 bushels in the world's visible. Spot was fairly active for export at firm prices. Sales, 72,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 59¾c, free on board, afloat, Nov. 1, and 48,000 bushels do on private terms. ...Receipts, 174,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 818,616 bushels; in the interior, 260,133 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 256,204 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 328,667 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and without important change, with business chiefly on local account, and the close firm at ¼c advance. ...Spot were fairly active and steady. Sales, 100 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24⅜@25c; No. 3 white at 23½@ 24c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c for 5,000 bushels, and 70,000 bushels for export on private terms; No. 3, 23c for 10,000 bushels; rejected white, 22c; No. 2 white, 24c; track, mixed, 24@25c; track white, 25@29c for 27,000 bushels. ...Receipts, 114,000 bushels; exports, 1,250 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

COFFEE.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@...	66
November	75,000	66¼@66½	66¼
December	3,575,000	66¾@67⅜	67
March	.....	@...	70
May	1,050,000	70 @70½	70⅛
Total	4,700,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	50,000	37⅝ @37¾	37¾
November	100,000	37 1-16@37¼	37¼
December	75,000	35⅝ @35¾	35⅝
May	325,000	35½ @35⅝	35⅝
Total	550,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	30,000	23½@23⅝	23⅜
November	15,000	23¼@23⅜	23⅜
December	40,000	23⅜@23¾	23¾
May	.....	@...	25⅝
No. 2 white—			
October	15,000	24⅜@25	24⅜
December	10,000	24¾@25	24¾
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—Demand was rather slow, but holders continued to ask previous prices, and the feeling was very steady. ...Sales, 15,200 bbls, including 4,050 bbls Patent bags, 4,150 bbls clear, and 125 bbls fine at quotations; 1,050 bbls bakers' extra at $3 for old, 1,000 sacks do at $2.50, 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.65@$3.75, 2,500 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50, 1,000 bbls do at $2.85, 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.90, and 450 bbls straights at $3.30@$3.50. ...Arrivals, 16,822 bbls and 33,209 sacks; exports, 9,781 bbls and 19,122 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,332 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.50@$2.75
No. 2	2.85@ 2.95
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Firm and fairly active; sales, 650 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3@$3.65.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.60@$1.65 per 100 lb. ...Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@60c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Moderately active at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal, no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active at unchanged prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c@$5; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—More active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the local demand is over, while exporters show no disposition to buy. There is nothing but nominal prices for future deliveries. Fair grades quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@ $7.50 per 100 lb. In timothy there is only a small business, and for the light quantities for local use fair grades quoted at $3.75@ $4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While prices were hardly changed, yet it was clear that they were held with more difficulty. There was more new oil in sight, and the mills were asking for bids, and the temper of buyers was against figuring on more than limited quantities for immediate use. The West, as well as markets East, were practically indifferent over offers from the mills at near their asking prices, and would buy sparingly in any event at present on account of the depression from the situation of the hog product. It was claimed that the new oil on offer was of especially desirable quality, and that the little business that occurred was prompted more by that consideration. There were 300 bbls distinctly prime new yellow sold at 28½c. Prime old yellow was offered at 28c. A small lot of new crude, in bbls, was sold at 24c. White was at 32c. For crude, in bulk, at the mills 20@21c asked, and no bidding over 19c. PALM OIL was at fairly steady prices; Lagos at 5⅛@5¼c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing movement; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was about steady; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—The oil market here closed at $1.23¾ to-day, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was better West and here for lard, but easier for pork, and just steady for ribs, with the heavy supplies of hogs working against efforts for strength for the general products, and lard standing a little apart from the weakness, more from its having a little freer export movement. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 36,000 head.

LARD—The West was firmer by 2½ points, and was a little more active, where October closed at 5.50c; November was at 5.45c bid to 5.52½c, closing at 5.52½c nominal; January at 5.55@5.60c, closing at 5.60c; May at 5.72½@5.77½c, closing at 5.77½c bid. Here there was little demand, but cash was held at 5.85c, without sales. City steam was steady at 5.50c, with 65 tcs sold. Options—October closed at 5.80c nominal. Refined was quiet; Continent quoted at 6.35c and South American at 6.70c. Compound lard at 4½@4⅝c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a moderate movement here for export, with 300 bbls mess taken. At the West there was a lower market by 5@15c, but by the close 2½@10c decline, with a light trading, and October was at $7.05 bid to $8.10 asked, closing at $8.05 nominal; December at $8.07½@$8.17½, closing at $8.12½; January at $9.05@$9.12½, closing at $9.10; May at $9.35@$9.37½, closing at $9.37½. Quotations here: For mess, in lob lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $11.75 @$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was easier on the short ribs trading at the West, and closed about as on Monday, with little attention from speculators. October closed at $4.72½ asked; November at $4.55 asked; January was at $4.55@$4.60, closing at $4.60 asked; May at $4.75@$4.80, closing at $4.80 asked.

CUTMEATS—Were depressed and lower for city cuts, yet at the same time so much unsettled that any quoted prices must be regarded as nominal; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½c; 10-lb average, 6⅝@7c; pickled hams at 8⅜@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7¾c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Exporters were picking up small lots and home trade demands were moderate, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Buyers had the advantage, and took up a little stock, to arrive. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

BEEF TIERCES—Were offered easier in price. Receipts at the West, 62,964 head; same time last year, 50,004 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; best grades and pigs steady; common weak to 5c lower; $3.30@$3.85; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,441 head; active; strong; $3@$3.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,923 head; lower; $3.10@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.30@$3.60. Pittsburg—Dull; $4@ $4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.50@$3.75. Cleveland—Light average quality, $3.90@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.70@$3.90. Quotations here were 5½c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was slack bidding, with narrow wants, on most of the soap houses holding full accumulations, while there was some little accumulation from last week, together with this week's sale to sell. While there was no open bidding, it was probable that 4¼c would be the trading price for city, in hogsheads. Of country, sales of 80,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4⅜c for fair to prime.

STEARINE—The market for oleostearine was moderately active on local wants, at 6c, at which price 25,000 lb city and 50,000 lb out of town were sold; but the prospects of Western demands were even more remote, since Chicago had free offers to sell at 6c, and found bidding materially reduced, on a prostrated compound lard business. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market, at 6½c for Western.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,539 bbls; peas, 3,030 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,073 bbls; peas, 1,824 bbls. The trade is better supplied with most kinds of domestic beans, and a little of the firmness noted a week ago has passed away. Demand is still largely from local and out-of-town jobbers, and there is no disposition to continue buying much beyond present needs. Marrow, of choice quality, are steady at $1.70, and peas are held up to $1.50, though buyers are more particular about quality, and are cutting the price on unpicked goods at least 10c per bushel. Medium are relatively scarce, and the few lots of White Kidney are taken promptly at Fall prices; the latter will be lower as soon as stock begins to arrive more freely. Exporters are filling some orders for Red Kidney at $1.50, but the quantity offering exceeds the probable demand for this week's steamers, and the feeling is easy. Turtle Soup steady; Yellow Eye dull and weak. New California Lima have fallen to $2.25, and they are likely to go still lower. Only a light jobbing trade in foreign beans. Green peas quiet, but fairly steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, Marrow, choice, per bushel, $2; do, Pea, $1.50; do, Medium, $1.55; do, White Kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, Red Kidney, $1.50; do, Turtle Soup, $1.75; do, Yellow Eye, $1.70@$1.75; do, Lima, California, $2.25; do, foreign Medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign Medium, 1894, $1.45@$1.50; do, foreign Pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, $2½@ 85c.

BUTTER—Fine grades of creamery are in pretty good supply, and the tone is less steady, with trading rather quiet and Western advices of an easy character. June creamery is having fair sale, both from exporters and the jobbing trade. State dairy in light receipt; fancy inquired for.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, Western, June, extras	@21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	20 @20½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, firkins, firsts	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western imitation dairy, firsts to firsts	13 @15
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13 @13½
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	13½@14
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	10½@11
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@10
Western dairy and factory, old	8½@10½

CHEESE—A firmer market on the light receipts and firm interior advices, but rather a quiet trade, as buyers were not disposed to follow the advance.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	9½@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	9⅝@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, choice	9¼@ 9½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@ 9
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 8
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¼@10⅝
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	10¼@10⅜
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼@10¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7½@ 9
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6¾
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6¼
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—The market is less steady, and 20c is obtained for the finest goods only. Receipts are fair and demand comparatively moderate.

State, country marks, per dozen	20½@ 21½
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 21
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.75
Western culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	16 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 37,036 bbls. A good many of the lots arriving have been in transit for export; offerings here have not been heavy of the finest grades, and such are pretty well sustained, but we have had considerable mediumsized, mostly from upriver, which is moving slowly at weaker prices. Pears have been of irregular quality and value, with only a moderate demand; fancy grades are not over plenty, and hold steady. Quinces scarce and high. Peaches, mostly Table grapes of fine to fancy quality are steady, but under grades drag heavily. Wine grapes irregular, and, while choice are sustained, there are many poor lots going at cut prices. Cranberries in fair demand; stock has accumulated a little, but there are indications of more Western trade, and prices are held steady. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2.50@ $3; do, King, $2@$3; do, Wine Sap and fancy Virginia red, $2.50@$3.50; do, Fall varieties, $1.75@$2.50; do, Baldwin, $1.25@ $1.75; do, Greening, $1.25@$1.75; do, inferior, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Seckel, $2.50@$4.50; do, Bosc, $3@$4; do, other rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Moderately active at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal, no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active at unchanged prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c@$5; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—More active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the local demand is over, while exporters show no disposition to buy. There is nothing but nominal prices for future deliveries. Fair grades quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@ $7.50 per 100 lb. In timothy there is only a small business, and for the light quantities for local use fair grades quoted at $3.75@ $4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While prices were hardly changed, yet it was clear that they were held with more difficulty. There was more new oil in sight, and the mills were asking for bids, and the temper of buyers was against figuring on more than limited quantities for immediate use. The West, as well as markets East, were practically indifferent over offers from the mills at near their asking prices, and would buy sparingly in any event at present on account of the depression from the situation of the hog product. It was claimed that the new oil on offer was of especially desirable quality, and that the little business that occurred was prompted more by that consideration. There were 300 bbls distinctly prime new yellow sold at 28½c. Prime old yellow was offered at 28c. A small lot of new crude, in bbls, was sold at 24c. White was at 32c. For crude, in bulk, at the mills 20@21c asked, and no bidding over 19c. PALM OIL was at fairly steady prices; Lagos at 5⅛@5¼c; prime red at 4⅝@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing movement; American at $1@$1.50; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 8,458 pks. Market has been in very bad shape. Receipts have increased faster than the demand, as often happens at this season, and the surplus has burdened the market heavily, causing steady decline. At the close fine, fresh goods seem to have about touched bottom, but there is an accumulation of stale stock which is pressed for sale without much regard to prices. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@11c; do, young, 5@11c; fowls, 7½ @8c; chickens, Western, dry-picked, 8@9½c; do, scalded, 8@8½c; chickens and fowls, Western, poor to fair, 5@7c; chickens, Philadelphia, 11@16c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@15c; do, Long Island, 14@16½c; do, Western, 8@11c; Eastern geese, 14@16c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

GAME—Woodcock steady, and nearby partridges sell fairly well when sound and good. Western, rarely choice. Grouse scarce and firm. English snipe and golden plover in light supply, and firm. Wild ducks sell well, and fine, fat birds would exceed quotations. Venison scarce and wanted. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, nearby, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1@$1.25; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@ $2.25; small snipe, 30@50c; quail, frozen, $2@$2.40; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $2; do, redhead, $1.50; do, mallard, 60@80c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c; venison, per lb, 16 @24c.

HAY AND STRAW—Following last week's report, arrivals increased considerably, and the market eased off a little from the highest point. Of late, however, there has been a fair movement, chiefly in No. 3 to No. 1 grades, and the market closes steady. Straw in moderate demand, but not plenty, and fairly well sustained. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover-mixed, 65 @75c. Clover, 55@65c. Rye straw, long, No. 1, 60@65c; do, No. 2, 50@55c; do, short and oat straw, 40@45c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts quiet; fancy, handpicked, per lb, 4¼@4½c; Spanish shelled, 0¼c; Virginia shelled, No. 1, 5c. Chestnuts, per bushel, $2.50@$3. Hickory nuts, $1.25 @$1.50. Honey steady; white clover combs, 12@15c. Buckwheat, 9@10c. Extracted, 5½ @6½c. Beeswax quiet at 27½@28c per lb. Ginseng, $2.60@$3.60 per lb, as to size and cleanness. Maple sugar scarce, at 12@12½c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate sale and without much change. Onions quiet, unless choice.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	50@ 65
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 35
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	30@ 50
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75@ 1.25
Lima beans, potato, per bag	3.00@ 3.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	65@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, State, white, per double-head bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	.. @ 1.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	.. @ 1.00
Peas, green, Norfolk, per half-bbl basket	2.00@ 4.50
String beans, Virginia, green, half-bbl basket	3.00@ 4.00
String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket	2.00@ 3.50
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket	2.50@ 3.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per bushel basket	2.50@ 3.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	50@ 75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	40@ 1.00
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	70@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 65

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	1.15@ 1.20
State, Hebron, per 180 lb	95@ 1.00
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	65@ 75
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.50@ 1.75
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl	.. @ 1.75
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior	.. @ 1.50

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand rather moderate, with light supplies of fine grades and prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	30@32
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Market firm, with a good inquiry and stocks moderate.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3 @3⅛	Japan	3⅝@3¾
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java, in bond	2 @2⅜
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Java	3¼@3½
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Table	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5¾@6		

SUGAR—The raw market was easier, and a better trade resulted. Sales, 10,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c, and 1,900 tons No. 1 Holio, 89° test, at 3c. ...Refined dull and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅞@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dommos	5⅞
Cutloaf	6⅜
Crushed	5⅞
Powdered	5
Coarse powdered	5
Granulated	4¾
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	5
Cubes	5
XXXX powdered	5¼
Mold A	5
Diamond A	4⅝
Confectioners' A	4⅝
(1) Columbia A	4½
(2) Windsor A	4½
(3) Ridgewood A	4½
(4) Phoenix A	4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4 5-16
No. 6	4⅜
No. 7	4 3-16
No. 8	4⅛
No. 9	4 1-16
No. 10	4
No. 11	3 15-16
No. 12	3⅞
No. 13	3 13-16
No. 14	3¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5.25 per 1,000; up-river hard, $4.50@$4.75; Fishkills, $4.75@ $5.12½; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.75; Pale, $1.50@$2.12½; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $17@$18 ....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.10@$2.55....Rockland common lime is worth 75@80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 85c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1 ....Laths are worth $1.85@$1.90 per 1,000. ...Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—There has been an increased export movement on through shipment from California, but the local business continues light, with prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	2½@3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	.. @ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—A generally slow market, and prices without change.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	16½@17
Central American, selected	20 @24	16 @16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Prince, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	11 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20 @22	15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	13 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, carsenic cured, selected	15 @17	12 @16
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Cordova, Montevideo and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Marseilles, as they run	30 @33	11 @..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11 @..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	28 @29	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	28 @25	9¾@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13 @..
Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Texas, selected	24 @30	12 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40 @75	.. @..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50 @60	.. @..

LEATHER—There was a better feeling, although demand failed to increase to any extent.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Hides.	—Acid.— Common Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@24	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@24	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@24	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	32@34	Light backs, cow	..32@34
Middle backs	32@34	Seconds	..30@32
Middle, heavy	..32@34	Bellies	..16@18
Seconds, do	30@32		

OAK.

Seconds	..34@36	Bellies	..18@19
Dressed backs	..36@38		

METALS—Tin quiet at 14.60c. Lake copper dull at 11.85@11.95c. Lead quiet at 3.35 @3.37½c. Spelter dull at 4.07½@4.12½c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steady, with a moderate demand.

Southern, regular	28½
Machine-made barrels	28¾

RESIN—Prices unchanged and a fair trade reported.

Good str'd.	$1.70 @ ..	I	$2.05 @ ..
Com. str'd.	1.65 @ ..	K	2.12½@ ..
E	1.75 @ ..	M	2.50 @$2.65
F	1.80 @ ..	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.82½@ ..	W. G	3.25 @ ..
H	1.87½@ ..	W. W	3.60 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.25. Spirits of turpentine dull; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 25¼c. Tar firm at $1.40. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; so

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

One of the Dullest Days of the Year in Stock Operations.

BEARS UNABLE TO FORCE LIQUIDATION

Foreign Exchange Firmer and a Partial Recovery in Cotton—Further Weakness in Kafirs—Another Advance in Coal Prices.

TUESDAY—P. M.

There were only 118,453 shares done in to-day's market, the smallest volume of business on any full day since the beginning of August. The foreign exchange market showed renewed firmness, and the cotton market recovered slightly, liquidation of recent days having apparently run its course. The Kafir market in London was again heavy, and there were rumors of trouble in Paris in connection with the same speculation. London sold stocks in this market, notably Louisville and Nashville, which, with 11,950 shares done, was the most active stock on the list. It sold down to 60¼, and closed at 60½, a net loss of ⅝.

Louisville and Nashville was the only railway stock in which the trading amounted to more than 10,000 shares. St. Paul was second in point of activity, with 7,327 shares, and, after it came Kansas and Texas preferred and Reading, with less than 6,000 shares each. Following these were Atchison and Burlington, with something more than 3,000 shares; but the totals for other stocks usually classed as active were insignificant. The intense dullness extended to the industrials, Sugar being the only stock in which 10,000 shares were done. Leather preferred was notably strong, and closed 1⅞ points up. Its strength was due to a rumor that negotiations were in progress looking to the absorption of prominent opposition. The market at the close was only fractionally changed either way, but the majority of issues were lower.

The news of the day was favorable. There was a further advance in the prices for anthracite coal, both East and West. The exports for the week from the port of New-York were over $9,300,000, a gain, as compared with recent weeks, of about $3,000,000. The market for soft coal is active, and further improvement in prices is looked for. The report circulated yesterday of a strike among the Ohio miners is denied, all the miners belonging to the National organization being at work. The trade in that stock is very active, and the shipments to the lakes are large. Unusual activity is also reported in Indiana and in Illinois.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money showed but little activity. Rates were 3 per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was very quiet. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality, not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $127,-416,315; balances, $7,631,126; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $308,757.

Money in London, ½@¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87@$4.87¼ for 60-day bills, $4.88@4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛@95 5-16 and 95⅝@95 11-16, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@68. There were sales of 3,000 ounces at 67⅛.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$63,619,188
Imports for the same period	24,725,692
Net exports	$44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,929
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907
Net exports to date, 1892	51,759,369

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	210
American Exchange	164
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	202
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	285
Gallatin National	300
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	138
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	180
Metropolitan	1
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	232
Ninth National	120
Park	270
Seaboard National	167
Western National	111½

Five shares of Southern National sold at 150 and 140; Mechanics' at 188.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canada Southern	¾
Michigan Peninsula Car	½
Mobile & Ohio	1
St. Paul & Duluth	2
St. Paul & Omaha pf	2
United States Leather pf	1⅛

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf	1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	2¾
Norfolk & Western pf	1⅛

RAIWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active, but still irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. 5s	1⅛
Consolidated Gas Chicago 1st	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	1
Michigan Central 7s	1½
Toledo, A. A. & G. T. 1st, t. r.	3

DECLINED.

Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. 6s	3½
Kansas Pacific 6s, den.	1
Kansas Pacific cn.	1
Savannah & West. 1st, t. r.	1¾
Union Pacific 1st, 1897	1¼
Union Pacific 1st, 1899	1⅛

Government bonds were fairly steady. The sales were $35,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅞, and $5,000 5s, registered, at 114⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, r., 1891	97¼	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	114⅜	115½
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $300 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 84.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	71	71	70	70	70	73	720
*American Sugar Refining	107⅞	108	107	107¾	107⅝	107¼	10,830
*American Sugar Refining pf	100⅛	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100¼	100½	127
American Tobacco	93¼	94½	93	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	3,850
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅛	3,120
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31	32	150
*Bay State Gas	23	23½	22¼	23½	23½	24	500
Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	54½	54⅞	900
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	765
Chicago Gas	69¼	69⅝	69	69¼	69¼	69⅜	3,085
Chicago Gas tr. certs	69¼	69½	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅜	1,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	49	48½	48½	48¼	48¾	300
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	100	103	110
Chicago & Northwestern	106¾	107	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	2,400
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148½	148½	148	148	147	148¼	70
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅞	86¼	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	3,340
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43⅜	43½	43¼	43½	43⅛	43¾	1,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	93	93	92	93	..	..	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	76⅝	76¾	76¼	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	7,327
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	127	127	127	127	126½	127	306
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	77¼	77½	77	77¼	77¼	77¼	1,650
Colorado Fuel & Iron	62¾	63	62¾	63	63¼	63½	783
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	36¼	36½	36	36	36¼	36½	300
Consolidated Gas Company	214⅜	215	214⅜	215	214½	22	500
Delaware & Hudson	146¾	147½	146¾	147	146¾	147¼	1,831
Denver & Rio Grande pf	133	133	133	133	131½	132½	200
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	500
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¾	770
General Electric	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	68¼	69	300
Great Northern pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	37	37¼	325
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
Illinois Steel Company	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	77¼	77¾	40
Laclede Gas	24½	25	24½	25	25	26	800
Laclede Gas pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84	86	100
Lake Shore	151	151	150½	150½	150½	151½	620
Louisville & Nashville	61⅛	61¾	60¼	60½	60½	60⅝	11,950
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾	9	117
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28	28½	28	28	27¾	28¼	1,049
Manhattan Consolidated	109	109	108¾	108¾	108¾	109	1,069
Mexican Central	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜	13	20
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100	100	99	101	55
Michigan Peninsular Car	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	22	..	200
Minn. & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¼	25	105
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59	60	100
Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	35¾	35⅞	35⅞	36	1,395
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¾	550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅞	34½	35	5,845
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	24	100
*National Lead Company	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	34	200
*National Lead Company pf	90½	90½	90⅜	90½	90½	91½	370
New-Jersey Central	111	111	111	111	111	112½	36
New-York Central	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	100¾	101¼	320
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	28	31½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	14	14	13½	13½	13¾	13⅞	2,880
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¼	12⅝	160
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34¾	35	34¾	35	34⅞	35¼	600
Norfolk & Western pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	14¼	173
North American	5	5	5	5	5	5	925
Northern Pacific pf	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	300
Ontario & Western	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	1,400
Oregon Improvement	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	..	150
Pacific Mail	29⅝	29⅝	29	29½	29½	30	1,275
Pennsylvania Coal	340	340	340	340	300	..	19
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5	5	5	5	4¾	5¼	200
Philadelphia & Reading	19½	20	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19¾	5,855
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	57	57	57	57	56	58	25
Pullman Palace Car Co.	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾	171	173	25
Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	3½	3⅞	100
Quicksilver pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	16½	18½	20
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15⅝	15¾	15⅜	15¼	15¼	16	525
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	28	32	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼	122	124	100
Southern Pacific	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅝	23½	24	400
Southern Railway pf	12	12	12	12	12	12½	760
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40⅝	41⅜	40½	37⅜	37½	37¾	1,108
Texas Pacific	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9¾	10	6,960
Union Pacific	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	900
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	5½	6	2,235
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	250
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	15	15	15	15	15	15¾	1,450
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	30	30	30	30	30	31	151
United States Rubber	41	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	41	200
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94½	95	600
*United States Leath'r	13½	14⅛	13½	14	13¾	14	10
*United States Leather pf	77½	79	77	78½	78¼	78⅝	1,410
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	8,800
Wabash pf	22¾	23½	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	10
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	92	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	92	2,010
*Western Union Beef	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9¾	894
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	15	14½	15	14⅜	14⅞	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	47½	2,650
Total sales							105
*Unlisted.							118,453

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	68	3,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
La Crosse	.11	.12	.11	.12	..	..	4,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	4,000	113	
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	5,000	82	
	5,000	81⅞	
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs	11,000	80⅝	
	35,000	80¾	
Registered	2,000	79½	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st Instlmt Paid	15,000	32⅝	
	20,000	32½	
	20,000	32¾	
	20,000	32½	
Atlantic & Pac Inc	1,000	3¼	
Austin & N'w'n 1st	8,000	90	
	4,000	90⅜	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	6,000	75	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	6,000	102	
Buff & Susq 1st 5s	5,000	100	
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	10,000	99	
Canada So 1st Gtd	2,000	111	
Cent of N J G M 5s	5,000	119½	
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1899	2,000	111¼	
	11,000	111¼	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	4,000	79⅞	
	3,000	80	
Chic, Kan & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	93¼	
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000	103¾	
Chicago & Erie 1st	9,000	112¾	
Chicago & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s	2,000	123	
Registered Gold 7s	2,000	122½	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	2,000	105½	
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000	90½	
Chic, St P & M 1st	1,000	132¾	
C, St P, M & O Cons	35,000	128½	
	1,000	128¼	
Clev, C, Chic & St L Springfield Col Div 4s	1,000	87	
Col & Greenville 1st	10,000	114½	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	2,000	80	
	8,000	80¾	
	10,000	80	
	3,000	80½	
	5,000	80	
	3,000	80½	
	2,000	80¾	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	1,000	90	
	1,000	89¾	
	5,000	90	
	1,000	90½	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	5,000	112½	
	1,000	113	
	5,000	113¼	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	10,000	91¾	
	4,000	91¾	
Dul, So S & Atl 5s	17,000	100⅜	
East Tenn Reorgan Llen 4-5s	1,000	94½	
Total sales			

Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	1,000	87½	
	1,000	88	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	3,000	103¼	
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s	8,000	103⅝	
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs	4,000	72½	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s	5,000	86	
Intern'l & Gt N'n 1st	3,000	121	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	94⅞	
Iowa City & W 1st	3,000	105	
Jefferson R R 1st	1,000	105	
Kanawka & Mich 4s	1,000	83½	
Kans City & Pac 1st	2,000	77	
Kans Pacific 6s, Denver Division, Assented	8,000	113¾	
	5,000	113⅝	
	15,000	113¾	
Kans Pac 1st Cons	6,000	83¼	
Knoxv & Ohio 1st	3,000	110½	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	4,000	97¾	
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s	2,000	118	
L S & M So 1st Coup	6,000	117	
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	1,000	108	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	9,000	112¾	
	9,000	112¾	
	5,000	112¾	
	10,000	112¾	
	4,000	112¾	
	10,000	113	
Louiv & Nashville Gen'l Mtge 6s	10,000	113¼	
	4,000	112¾	
Unified Gold 4s	1,000	84¼	
Lo & Nashville Cons	5,000	107	
Louisv & Nashville N O & Mob 1st	10,000	122¼	
L, N A & Chic G M	4,000	95½	
M & St Paul 7 3-10	10,000	128	
Mich Cent Cons 7s	1,000	122½	
	51,000	122¼	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	1,000	95½	
Minn & St L Con 5s	2,000	104½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000	88¾	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	10,000	65¼	
	2,000	65¾	
	8,000	65½	
	8,000	65½	
	64,000	65	
	3,000	65¼	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	95	
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	1,000	103	
	2,000	102	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	1,000	76½	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	65¾	
	3,000	66	

Morris & Essex 1st	17,500	145	
N Y, Cen & H Ext 4s	2,000	104½	
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	5,000	103½	
	1,000	103⅝	
	24,000	103½	
	50,000	103⅝	
	50,000	103¼	
N Y Elevated 1st	1,000	107¾	
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol	1,000	77⅝	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	16,000	82⅝	
	16,000	820	
	3,000	112½	
North Pac 1st Coup	4,000	118	
	2,000	120	
	11,000	118¼	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	11,000	103	
	4,000	102⅝	
	6,000	102½	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	1,000	85	
	5,000	84	
	18,000	85	
	5,000	84	
	5,000	84	
	10,000	84	
Nor Pac Terminal 1st	7,000	105	
	1,000	104⅝	
	1,000	104½	
	2,000	104½	
Ohio & Miss Cons	9,000	107	
Ohio & M Con S F	1,000	107	
Ohio South'n G M 4s	20,000	35	
Oregon Impvmt 1st	1,000	96	
	1,000	95⅜	
Oregon R & Nav 5s	1,000	96	
Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000	105½	
	3,000	105⅝	
	5,000	106	
Trust Co Certfs	2,000	107	
	5,000	107⅛	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	8,000	59	
	11,000	60	
	5,000	60¼	
	5,000	60½	
	12,000	60	
Penn Con Gtd 4½s	5,000	113¾	
Peo & Eastern 1st	2,000s2f	80¾	
	14,000	81	
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	1,000	87⅞	
	51,000	122¼	
Trust Co Certfs	71,000	79	
	12,000	78⅝	
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd	5,000	86¼	
	10,000	86¼	
	20,000	86¼	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	38¼	
	5,000	38	
3d Pref Inc	100,000	16¼	
	5,000	16¾	
	30,000	16⅞	
	14,000	17	
Rio Grande W'n 1st	4,000	76⅞	
	16,000	77	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	10,000	85	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	2,000	114½	
St L & S F Trust 5s	2,000	81	

St L Southw'n 1st	5,000	78⅞	
St L Southw'n 2d Inc	5,000	35½	
St. Paul, M & M 1st Con 6s, Redu to 1¼s8	21,000	35	
	3,000	106	
San, A & Ar Pass 4s	10,000	61	
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	65½	
	6,000	65	
	16,000	64½	
	8,000	64¾	
	5,000	65¼	
Sciotoville Val & N E 4s	10,000	84¼	
	5,000	84¼	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	11,000	93½	
	5,000	93⅝	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	11,000	96¼	
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s	9,000	97¾	
Tex & N O Cons 6s	10,000	94¾	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	88¼	
	1,000	88½	
	1,000	88¾	
	8,000	89	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	2,000	24¼	
	10,000	24	
	5,000	24¼	
	10,000	24¼	
	1,000	24¼	
	4,000	24⅜	
	5,000b3	24½	
	5,000	24½	
	15,000	24½	
	2,000	24¾	
Third Av 1st 5s	1,000	121	
Tol, A. A & G T 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	94	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	110½	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	6,000	110	
	5,000	109⅞	
	3,000	109⅝	
	2,000	109¾	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	5,000	109⅞	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	110¼	
	3,000	110¼	
	2,000	110	
Union Pac 1st, 1899	5,000	110	
Un. Pac Ext S F 8s	1,000	100	
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	45½	
	9,000	45	
U S Leather Co 6s	2,000	114½	
Virginia Mid'l G M	2,000	103	
Wabash R R 1st	3,000	109	
Wabash 2d	4,000	77⅞	
	21,000	77½	
West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000	106¾	
	6,000	106⅝	
	2,000	106½	
Registered	4,000s3	105⅞	
	1,000	105¾	
	5,000	105⅞	
	20,000	106	
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s	5,000	116½	
			$1,777,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	155
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & T. H.	60	65½
American Coal	100	120
American Coal Oil	22½	23½
American District Telegraph	..	40
American Express	116	118
*Am. Sp. Mfg., when issued	14½	14⅝
*Am. Sp. Mfg. pf., when issued	45	47
American T. & C.	94	98
American Tobacco pf	105	107
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	60½	63
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	1	2
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Canadian Pacific	58¾	60
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	17½	18½
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167½	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	95	98
Col. H. V. & Tol. pf.	2½	3
Commercial Cable	57½	62
Consol. Coal	160¼	163½
Del., Lack. & Western	169	170
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅞	16⅜
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	9½
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	45	55
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¼	12½
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98¼	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	30
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	⅛
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	¼	¼
Homestake	..	..
Houston & Texas	80	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	2½	3½
	17½	18

	Bid.	Asked.
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	19⅞	20
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mahoning Coal R.	108	..
Manhattan Beach	6	8
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican National ctfs.	¾	2
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	58	59½
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	85¾	86½
Minnesota Iron	68½	69
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	79	82
National Linseed Oil	23	25
National Starch	8	9
National Starch 1st pf.	48	55
National Starch 2d pf.	22	30
New Central Coal	6	9
N. Y. Central E., all in. pd.	51	54½
New-York & New-Haven	180	188
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14½	15¾
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	65	75
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Norfolk & Western	3½	3¾
Northern Pacific	4⅝	5
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ontario Mining	7	15
Oregon Improvement	9	10
Oregon R. & N.	24	28
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	9¼	10
Peoria & Eastern	7	10
Pitts. Young. & Ash.	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	41	43
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	19½
P., F. W. & C.	167	..
P., F. W. & C., sp.	158	..
Ren. & Sar.	118	120
Rio Grande W. pf.	80	93
R., W. & O.	1	2½
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅞	7
St. J. & Grand Island	1	2
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	93
St. Paul & Omaha	133½	134½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	113½	117
Southern Cotton Oil	37	45
T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Toledo & O. C.	34	40
Toledo & O. C. pf.	76	78

	Bid.	Asked.
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1½	1¾
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	15
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	9	10
*Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. C. pf.	17	..
United States Express	44	49
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
Wells-Fargo Express	100	106
Wisconsin Central	6	6⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	107⅜	108	107	107¼	8,950
Amer. Tobacco	93½	94	93⅛	94	360
At., T. & S. F.	21⅛	21¼	20¾	20⅞	1,530
Ark. City Imp.	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	50
Chicago Gas	69½	69¾	69	69⅜	2,120
Chi., R. I. & P.	77¼	77½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the **CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.** who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.
To the Holders of Our Receipts:
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Sept. 17th, 1895.
Statement of unclaimed dividends and deposits:
Unclaimed dividends, none.
Unclaimed deposits as follows:
Nov. 3, 1883, People's Telephone Co., New-York $127.59
Feb. 27, 1885, L. May, assignee, New-York. 57.46
Oct. 5, 1880, Norwich Mining Co., New-York 441.19
Aug. 11, 1887, H. S. Ives & Co. 295.55
Sept. 11, 1888, Hunter & Gould 51.72
Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the above-named bank, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of all deposits made with said bank, and dividends declared upon its stock which, at this date, have remained unclaimed for five years next preceding, amounting to $50 or over, to the best of his knowledge and belief. B. C. DUER.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,** have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.

JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday, **October 25, 1895,**

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

Referring to the Committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.

Dated New-York, October 17, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. N. WALLACE, Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Western Gas Co. (Milwaukee)
1st Mort. Collateral Trust Gold 5s.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE
of the RECEIVERS of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, of the Collateral Trust Notes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

EDWIN H. McHENRY,
FRANK G. BIGELOW,
RECEIVERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 402 HUDSON ST.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1895.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Oct. 22, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Nov. 1, next. The transfer books will remain closed to Nov. 2, 1895.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.
85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1895.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL & IRON CO. will be paid on and after that date at the Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y. City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK SECURITY and TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15, 1895.
Oct. 2, 1895. ABRAM M. HYATT, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
Pew No. 148, north aisle, Church of the Incarnation.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. prefd.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
250 shs. Genet Air Brake Co.
182 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
5 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
$3,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. receipt.)
$1,500 Gold Hill Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 10 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1895. (Hypd.)
1 membership Robins Island Club.
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States.
$3,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, May, 1895, coups. on. (Hypd.)
Policy No. 13,257, on life of D. W. Bailey, issued by the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Fulton Municipal Gas Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. Railway Triplex Ticket Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust.
16 shs. Eighth Ward Bank.
$2,000 Rockaway Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. bds.
25 shs. Southern Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Guar.
$11,000 Galveston, Hous. & Henderson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
100 shs. P. Lorillard prefd.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker and Levett and Loeb Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 526 West 25th St., in the City of New-York, on the last WEDNESDAY of October, (October 30th,) 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New-York, October 9th, 1895.
H. L. HAAS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

REASONS FOR CONSOLIDATION

LEAGUE GIVES THREE, AND FEARS NOT THEIR CONTROVERSION.

Rate of Taxation Would Be Less than $2—Union Would Mean More and Better Facilities.

The Consolidation League of Brooklyn yesterday issued a lengthy statement of its reasons for favoring a union of the city with New-York. After stating that the business interests of the two cities are identical, the league says it is able to make the following declarations, which it challenges any one to controvert:

First—We declare that with consolidation and a uniform rate of taxation on the valuations as given in 1894 in the two cities, the rate of taxation in the consolidated city would be less than $2 on $100.

Second—We declare that with consolidation and a uniform rate of taxation with the valuations in New-York raised to 70 per cent. of real values, as in Brooklyn, the rate of taxation in the consolidated city would be less than $1.56 on $100.

Third—That with a tax levy of $2.62 on $100, being Brooklyn's tax rate in 1894, on the valuations of the two cities at 70 per cent. of the real values, there would be more than $35,000,000 raised beyond the sum necessary to meet the whole budget of the consolidated city.

Here are the figures: Brooklyn's valuations, including Kings County, 1895, at 70 per cent., $549,469,4**; New-York County valuations at 50 per cent., $2,003,532,037; total, $2,552,801,449. Kings County, $14,500,000; New-York, $37,500,000; total, $52,000,000.

To raise $52,000,000 on the above valuations it will be seen by a simple process of division that the rate will be $2 and a fraction on $100. This is giving no credit for the several millions of dollars annually paid into the Treasury of New-York from its ferries and water fronts and other sources, nor for less cost of government.

Raise the valuation of New-York to 70 per cent., as in Brooklyn, and we have a valuation in New-York of $2,804,064,857, and a total of $3,354,134,263.

To raise $52,000,000 on such valuations it would make the tax rate $1.55 on $100.

These figures are based on the former tax rate and valuations. We call attention to the fact that the bonded debt under Mayor Schieren has increased $3,000,000, and that the average tax rate for 1895 will be $2.77 on every $100, an increase of over 14 points.

These figures prove that the only financial salvation for the City of Brooklyn is through consolidation.

Consolidation means more bridges, more facilities for travel, more improvements in our streets and avenues, more schools, more investments in real estate for rental purposes, and less shifting and uncertain rentals; more activity in all kinds of business, and more civic pride in what is destined to be the great metropolis of the world with all the attendant advantages.

The Consolidation League maintains that since a vote has been taken showing a majority of over 44,000 in favor of consolidation in the district proposed to be consolidated, on which occasion the largest comparative vote was given that was ever given to any similar question in this State, it is the imperative duty of the coming Legislature to frame a bill similar to the Lexow bill, leaving the details of the consolidation to be first considered by a commission comprised of the ablest citizens of the district to be affected by such measure.

A referendum means delay, and was designed solely for delay. We therefore urge all citizens, irrespective of party to vote only for those candidates for public office who are known to favor consolidation.

The league is making a vigorous campaign against the election to the Legislature of men who are opposed to consolidation.

COLONIAL DAMES IN PRINCETON

Celebrating the Founding of the College of New-Jersey in 1746.

PRINCETON, Oct. 22.—A large number of ladies, most of them gray-haired and having severe-looking spectacles astride their noses, strolled about the city to-day, taking in what sights there are to be seen, and giving emphasis to the severely aristocratic bearing of the place. The ladies were the members of the New-Jersey Society of Colonial Dames, and they were here for the purpose of commemorating the establishment of the College of New-Jersey in 1746.

When they arrived in town this morning they were escorted to old Nassau Hall, where they were addressed by the Rev. H. C. Cameron on the history of the college. Later they went to the residence of Dean Murray, which is an old house in a fine state of preservation, and in which Washington once made his headquarters. Here the President of the Dames, Mrs. S. Meredith, gave an address of welcome, and Mrs. William Libby also greeted the visitors in the name of the Princeton Society. An adjournment was then taken to the old Colonial residence of the Stockton family, which descends directly from the Stockton of Revolutionary fame. At this place a luncheon was served and the business of the meeting resumed.

Mrs. Sidney Norris Ogden of Newark read a paper on "The Settlement of Princeton." The granting of the charter to the first college in the royal Province of New-Jersey in 1746 was treated of by the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., and the closing paper, which was on "The Past, Present, and a Prophetic Vision of the Future of Princeton College," was read by Miss Eleanor G. Dixon.

RUSHING TO MR. SHEPARD

Big List of Deserters from Brooklyn's Regular Democracy.

MR. GROUT IS FOR CONSOLIDATION

Mayor Schieren Tries to Explain the High Tax Rate—The Rev. Dr. Morrison Declines to be One of the Hundred.

Signs are multiplying on every hand in Brooklyn that the better class of Republicans, as well as of Democrats, are going to vote for Edward M. Shepard for Mayor. They are going over to the side of Mr. Shepard all the time from the ranks of both parties.

In the Tenth Ward alone hundreds of regular Democrats have left their organization.

The following members of the regular organization of the Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward have sent in their resignations and joined the independents:

James J. Millard, 117 Butler Street; John C. Cole, 214 Hoyt Street; Ferdinand Broelbeck, 354 Baltic Street; Henry Burkle, 218 Hoyt Street; William H. Eccles, 362 Baltic Street; Julius Levy, 362 Baltic Street; William M. Sade, 366 Baltic Street; Patrick Byrnes, 215 Smith Street; John Graf, 372 Baltic Street; James F. Dugan, 95 Butler Street; Harry Hamlett, 212 Hoyt Street; Henry C. Graf, 372 Baltic Street; Charles Christie, 127 Butler Street; William Early, 99 Butler Street; James McEvoy, 99 Butler Street; Charles Kinsella, 127 Butler Street; Frank Mahuka, 127 Butler Street; Edward McLand, 97 Butler Street; Frank Whitmore, 210 Hoyt Street; John Shanahan, 129 Butler Street; H. L. Bleckman, 123 Butler Street; David Thompson, 97 Butler Street; James O'Brien, 92 Butler Street; John Keegan, 119 Butler Street.

The following members of the regular Democratic organization of the Thirteenth District of the Tenth Ward have sent in their resignations.

William J. Speerman, 142 Butler Street; Bernard Kenney, 239 Bond Street; Robert Spallman, 166 Butler Street; Francis Kinsella, 237 Hoyt Street; Samuel Johnson, 142 Butler Street; James Burns, 237 Hoyt Street; George Burns, 237 Hoyt Street; Edward Smith, 172 Butler Street; Max David, 243 Hoyt Street; John Conners, 229 Hoyt Street; James McClean, 190 Butler Street; Matthew Bomson, 229 Hoyt Street, Christopher Bomson, 229 Hoyt Street; John Kane, 229 Hoyt Street; Henry Eaton, 229 Hoyt Street; Michael Cunningham, 366 Baltic Street; John McGuire, 384 Baltic Street; George Bannant, 376 Baltic Street; William Behan, 376 Baltic Street; John Brodbeck, 354 Baltic Street; James J. Fox, 358 Baltic Street; Maurice Fox, 358 Baltic Street; Andrew Gallagher, 368 Baltic Street; Charles Graf, 372 Baltic Street; James Leary, 218 Hoyt Street; William McCann, 212 Hoyt Street; Benjamin Wood, 125 Butler Street; Andrew Wood, 125 Butler Street; John J. O'Shea, 125 Douglass Street; Thomas Regan, 53 Butler Street; George Levy, 362 Baltic Street; W. L. Meade, 366 Baltic Street; Charles Burkhamt, 83 Butler Street.

Independents of both parties say Mr. Shepard is the only one of the candidates who measures up to their standard.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge said yesterday he had resigned in order to be absolutely untrameled in his support of Mr. Shepard and the reform ticket.

Daniel J. Bradley's resignation as the independent Democratic candidate for Senator in the Third District leaves the field clear to Frank Gallagher, the regular Democratic nominee. There is a large normal Democratic majority in the district. Senator Bradley's withdrawal was due to his failure to secure the indorsement of the Republicans. In getting out of the race, Mr. Bradley wrote a long letter to the Chairman of the Senatorial Convention, eulogizing Mr. Gallagher. It was said that the failure of the Republicans to indorse "Uncle Dan" was due to his failure to help the Republicans out when they were investigating the management of the Brooklyn Bridge last Summer. The Senator was absent in the Adirondacks while the investigation was going on.

Edward M. Grout yesterday came out squarely for consolidation. In response to a letter from Andrew F. Van Thun, Jr., inquiring on the subject, Mr. Grout made public the following reply:

My Dear Sir—I have your letter of the 17th inst. I have always been and I am still an out and out consolidationist. I believe the cities of New-York and Brooklyn should be consolidated as soon as possible, with the chief condition in mind the fair terms of consolidation should give us a basis of assessment and taxation uniform and equal in all respects to that of New-York, and I have opposed a resubmission because the people have already voted upon the question, and a referendum because a municipal charter for 3,000,000 people seems too complicated a subject for a popular vote.

These views I believed to be so well known as not to require restatement in my public letter. I therefore, in that letter, having referred to my views as well known, added in substance that if the Legislature (in which I believe the power is vested rather than in the Mayor) should say that there should be a referendum, I should certainly not, as Mayor, feel justified in saying, by my rejection of such a bill, that the people should not again vote on this question. This was intended to express my understanding of what the official duty of the Mayor would be and not in the least to imply any alteration in my opinion so frequently expressed in favor of consolidation with equality as soon as practicable. Yours very truly, EDWARD M. GROUT.

There was very great activity yesterday at the headquarters of the independent Democrats. George Foster Peabody spent some time there, and leaders from every ward in the city kept coming in with encouraging reports. "The situation," said Robert Barker, "is all the while growing brighter. We are drawing strength steadily from the regular Democrats, and many Republicans will support our ticket."

Frederick M. Smith has not, as was stated, resigned the independent Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Seventeenth District. Mr. Smith is in the race to stay. The news that he had resigned was inadvertently given out Monday night at reform headquarters.

Mayor Schieren yesterday disputed the accuracy of the tax rate as announced, and adopted by the Board of Supervisors. Clerk Farrell of the Board of Supervisors fixed the rate at $27.67 as the average for the entire city. Mayor Schieren said yesterday that by his own calculation the rate was only $27.424 for the first twenty-eight wards. The increase in these wards, he said, would be only $1.20 per $1,000. This increase, the Mayor said, was largely due to the State tax being one-third higher this year than last. Mayor Schieren said he attributed 20 points of the raise in the tax rate to the increase in the State tax.

The regular Democrats will hold a big mass meeting to-night in the Academy of Music. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower is announced to speak. Mr. Grout will also make an address, as will Gen. Horatio C. King, candidate for Secretary of State. Col. W. C. Beecher will preside.

The following letter from the Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, announcing his adherence to the cause of the Independent Democracy, was yesterday made public:

James McMahon, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: In Saturday evening's Eagle my name appeared as a member of the Committee of One Hundred of the Citizens' Party, supporting the nomination of Mr. Edward M. Grout for Mayor. I beg to decline the distinction, and to state that whoever proposed my name did so without my knowledge or consent. After most careful consideration, I have concluded to vote for the candidate of the Reform Democracy, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who, in my judgment, stands for the best and purest principles in politics. Non-partisanship should be the watchword of a pure and strictly honest administration of our municipal affairs.

I know that Mr. Grout has affirmed his belief in this principle, but I have no confidence that he can withstand the power and influence of the machine that nominated him, even though he be honest in his declaration. It is a superhuman task for any man to attempt to hold to heaven with one hand and welt Willoughby Street with the other. Other men of Mr. Grout's equal in character and ability have not been able to withstand the mighty power of the boss, and there can be no reasonable hope that he is the David come to slay the army of political Philistines in their own camp.

Mr. Shepard exemplifies the distinction between a leader and a self-constituted boss. He is a man whose character and ability are such that men of patriotism, whose desire and ambition is the good of our Commonwealth, and the glory and prosperity of our country, are willing to follow.

With a conscience keen to appreciate my responsibility as a citizen I am very sincerely yours, A. A. MORRISON.
110 Hart Street, Oct. 21, 1895.

The regular Democrats last night sent three wagons out through Brooklyn armed with calcium lights and transparencies.

To Succeed Justice Ogorman.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Gov. George T. Werts to-day filled the vacancy of Lay Judge of Middlesex County, which was caused by the death of Judge Matthew Ogorman. The Governor appointed Charles D. Deshler to succeed the late Justice Ogorman.

Mr. Deshler has always been a Democrat, but his partisanship was not such as to offend his opponents on the other side. He is a member of one of the oldest and best-known families in the county. He was born in Easton, Penn., but since before he can remember he has been a resident of New-Brunswick, with the exception of a few years, when he lived in Newark and Jersey City. He is seventy-five years old.

GRIEVING FOR OLD ELMS

New-Rochelle Residents Angry Because Trees Have Been Cut Down—Huguenot Street Loses Its Shade.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—There is considerable indignation in New-Rochelle over the recent destruction of a row of elm trees in Huguenot Street, just in front of the old Lawton homestead, one of the oldest residences in New-Rochelle. It is one of the original Huguenot houses.

The trees were removed by the Village Trustees on the ground that they interfered with the sidewalk. Many citizens go further than merely saying the action of the Board of Trustees was ridiculous. They declare it was stupid and an act of vandalism. There was not the shadow of an excuse, they say, for the destruction of the trees, even if they were within the sidewalk line.

The feeling of the people of New-Rochelle over the loss of the elms can be understood when it is remembered that while the village has many natural beauties, the crowning one of all is its splendid trees. Among the trees none is so highly valued as are the elms. The row in front of the Lawton homestead has been particularly admired. If young trees were planted there to-day, it is said, fifty years could not cure the ugly scar the destruction of the trees has made in the beauty of Huguenot Street.

For some reason the citizens of New-Rochelle did not fully realize what was being done until it was too late to take any steps to prevent the desecration. Word, however, has gone around that other trees are to share the same fate, and strong protests are being heard on the part of men who have been working for the improvement of the town.

Francis Wilson, who, besides owning a handsome villa called "The Orchard," in Residence Park, where he lives, is also interested in other New-Rochelle property, and was particularly strong in his denunciation of the destruction of the trees. Mr. Wilson has taken particular pride in pointing out to his friends the pleasing features of the village. He was riding his wheel through Huguenot Street yesterday, when he was astonished to find that the elms had disappeared, root and branch.

Mr. Wilson did not hesitate to say that he regarded the removal of the trees as foolish and without excuse. He said that the proper way would have been to regard the sidewalk as being in the way of the trees, and not to consider the trees as interfering with the sidewalk. If such a situation arose in an English town, Mr. Wilson said, the town authorities would find a way to save the trees by building the walks on both sides of them.

Mr. Wilson said he should at once consult with Henry Loomis Wilson, ex-President of the village; Dr. H. D. Noyes, and other members of the New-Rochelle Association, to see if the further destruction of the trees could not be prevented.

Charles E. Coe, Village Clerk, said, on the other hand, that the Board of Trustees was fully justified in removing the trees, and that no one had any cause to grumble.

"The Village Trustees," Mr. Coe said, "did not interfere with the elms until they were compelled to have the sidewalks in Huguenot Street, where the elms are, relaid, to satisfy a great many petitions that had been sent in by persons who used the walks most.

"The elms were in the very centre of the walk. Some of them were half dead, and needed to be taken out, anyhow. The Board of Trustees saw there was no use of relaying the walks while the trees were there. It was determined that if the grades were to be established properly the trees must be taken out. There was no other way.

"It is impossible to please every one. Those who grumble most are the ones who do not have to use the sidewalks where the trees are.

"It is a good thing, anyhow, to let the sunlight in here and there, as the streets are too much shaded, and become unhealthful from the sprinkling and the stuff that accumulates and needs drying out. The Board of Trustees is as much opposed as any one to sacrificing trees unnecessarily."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Costumes of "The Shop Girl."—Arthur Hart and a Mr. Carr, representing George Edwardes, and Julius Cahn, representing Charles Frohman, were at the Custom House yesterday in regard to the costumes for "The Shop Girl." Mr. Hart brought them here on the New-York last Saturday. The Appraiser thought they appeared to be new, and were thus dutiable. Mr. Hart declared that they had been worn by the company which has the run at the Gaiety Theatre, London. Affidavit to that effect produced an order for their free admission here. The wear to which they were subjected in London seems to have been only sufficient to pass the Custom House inspection here.

—"Hansel and Gretel" in German.—It has been decided to present "Hansel and Gretel" in German at Daly's Theatre a week from to-night. The rehearsals of the company are now being held for this event, and a fine performance is promised. Daly's will probably be crowded with German playgoers on this occasion, and the advance sale of seats on orders by mail is already very large. The operetta in its English dress is now running much more smoothly than it did on its first production, and the audiences are large and enthusiastic.

—A Big Theatre Party.—A big theatre party will see "The Widow Jones" at the Bijou Theatre Friday night. The party will be given by the New-York Life Insurance Company to about 100 of its managers and agents who are now in the city. Extra attractions will be offered on this occasion, and Miss Irwin will introduce some appropriate novelties. The audiences at the Bijou still continue crowded, and people are turned from the doors nightly for lack of seating capacity.

—Jacob Litt's Plans.—Jacob Litt's production of "The War of Wealth" this season has proved a great success. Early in January he will produce two new American plays, and he has contracts with two American authors which will probably be heard from before next Spring. It is announced that he is considering the advisability of leasing a Broadway theatre next August, at which he will produce nothing but melodrama.

—A Testimonial to Mrs. Bowers.—Arrangements are in progress to give a testimonial performance in honor of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, on the fiftieth anniversary of her début on the stage, which she is to celebrate soon. Many of the New-York managers have become interested in the matter, and it is more than probable that the sterling actress will receive the honor.

—"Mistress Betty."—Mme. Modjeska has asked Clyde Fitch to make some important changes in his play, "Mistress Betty," which suggested themselves to her during her performance of the piece in this city last week. The second and third acts are to be made into one, so that the play will have but three acts, and a number of other small alterations are to be made.

—Maggie Cline to Star.—It has been decided that Maggie Cline, known to the stage as "The Irish Queen," will engage in a starring tour next season. A new play is now being especially written for her. It is to be a comedy on legitimate lines, but an effort will be made to induce Miss Cline to allow of the introduction of a few specialties in the third act.

—Barnet's New Burlesque.—R. A. Barnet, author of "1492" and "Excelsior," is already at work on another burlesque, to be called "The Strange Adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk." The music will be composed by A. B. Sloan of Baltimore, and the burlesque will be produced first on Feb. 10, at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, by the Boston Cadets.

—Marie Jansen's Tour.—It has been decided that Marie Jansen shall open her tour in "The Merry Countess" in Baltimore, Nov. 11, at the Lyceum Theatre. This will give the company a week's performances of the amusing comedy before it is submitted to the judgment of a New-York audience at the Garrick Theatre Nov. 18.

—Prominent Artists Coming.—Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. have received a cable from Bremen notifying them that the following prominent artists have embarked on the steamer Lahn, sailing for New-York yesterday: Walter Damrosch, Max Alvary and wife, Miss Gadsky and sister, Mr. Popovecl, Paul Lange, and Miss Muelder.

—A Rush to Hear Paderewski.—The sale of seats for Paderewski's three concerts, to be given Nov. 4, 9, and 16, began yesterday morning, and by 3 o'clock over $4,000 had

HAVE A HOT WAR OF WORDS

Lawyers Brooke and Randall Grew Angry in Court.

THE JUDGE EXACTED AN APOLOGY

He Threatened to Commit Both Men for Contempt—Uncomplimentary Things Said in the Cantoni-Brennan Case.

It looked for a time yesterday as if Charles W. Brooke and A. B. Randall would indulge in a fist fight before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, Special Term.

Mr. Brooke appeared in court as counsel for Salvatore Cantoni, the wealthy Wall Street banker who is seeking to permanently enjoin Mrs. Elsa Brennan, or Forster, from suing him on any pretext whatever in the future. Mr. Cantoni declares that Mrs. Brennan has begun four suits against him for breach of promise and various other little matters, asking damages ranging from $250,000 downward. He settled three of these suits, he declares, by paying substantial sums in order to avoid scandal, and in each case got a general release. When she began the fourth suit he threw his fear of scandal to the winds, and, through Mr. Brooke, got a preliminary injunction restraining the woman from proceeding with the action, as he said he was tired of the ceaseless litigation. The trial of the issues of the motion to make this preliminary injunction permanent was begun before Judge Gildersleeve on Monday and continued yesterday.

Mr. Randall appeared for Mrs. Brennan, in opposition, and he and Mr. Brooke said uncomplimentary things about one another from the very start, the sparring finally getting so hot that the spectators looked for bloodshed.

Reginald Sidney Durrant, a notary in Howe & Hummel's office, was called as a witness by Mr. Brooke to show that Mrs. Brennan, or Mrs. Forster, as she is called in this suit, had willingly signed one of the releases put in evidence for Mr. Cantoni.

"Didn't Mrs. Forster tell you she was Mr. Cantoni's wife?" demanded Mr. Randall on cross-examination.

"No, Sir. She never made such a claim."

"Then what claim did she say she had on Cantoni, that he should pay her $6,000 for a general release?"

She said he had induced her to get a divorce from her first husband, Dr. Brennan, in 1884."

This closed the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Randall called Mrs. Brennan to the stand. She is a well-dressed, well-preserved woman of about forty. She was a very pretty witness. She said she was born in Germany and that she came to this country in 1865 with her father, who, she declared, was a well-known artist. She married Dr. Brennan in 1877, and subsequently began an action for divorce from him in 1884, at the solicitation of Mr. Cantoni, who promised to marry her.

"I don't see why counsel on the other side wants to drag in all this business," exclaimed Mr. Brooke, impatiently, after hearing this sort of testimony for some time. "What has it to do with the issues involved in this action?"

"You have got all you can do to handle your side of the case," said Mr. Randall, with some irreverence, "you leave my side of it alone."

"I can handle my side," declared Mr. Brooke, "and if you are not pretty careful I'll handle you, too."

It was at this point that the proceedings assumed a decidedly warlike appearance. The two lawyers glared at each other like prize-fighters, and the turn of a hair might have precipitated active hostilities. But Judge Gildersleeve does not believe in having his courtroom used for sanguinary contests, and his gavel played a gallop on the desk before him, as he shouted:

"You stop that, both of you, or I'll commit you for contempt! I will not permit such actions here."

There was peace for a time, but soon the battle waged anew.

"You don't know enough to keep this case in bounds," declared Mr. Brooke to his opponent.

"You have no right to talk to me that way," expostulated Mr. Randall. "A man that does the things you do every day of your life," and then he added, with mysterious menace:

"I know you! I know you! I know you, and I know you, and your will"—began Mr. Brooke, but the gavel came down again at this time with a degree of force that tested the timbers of the judicial desk.

"I won't tolerate this thing any more; not an instant," declared his Honor, in a businesslike tone. "You have been nagging at each other all day. You apologize to the Court, and then instantly fall to quarelling again. I tell you now, that I will accept a final apology to the Court. Then if you indulge in any further personalities I will certainly commit you for contempt."

"I am surprised at you particularly, Mr. Brooke, for ordinarily you are a most mild-mannered man, with a thorough respect for the decorum of the courtroom."

Mr. Brooke tried hard to look crushed, but there was a suspicion of a smile in his eyes as he said, demurely:

"The facts are exceptional, your Honor, but I apologize."

Mr. Randall also apologized, and the case proceeded.

Mrs. Forster testified that all the affidavits and releases presented in court by Mr. Cantoni were obtained from her at times when she was driven to the verge of despair by want and mental suffering. She acknowledged the genuineness of the signatures to the various instruments, but said she had no recollection of signing them, as she was practically out of her mind at the time, and had no idea what she was signing.

The case will go on to-day.

SHE SUES HER STEPMOTHER.

Mrs. Anna Jacobi Seeks a Larger Share of Her Father's Estate.

Mrs. Anna Jacobi declares that her stepmother, by false pretenses, induced her to sign away a seventeen-thousand-dollar interest in her father's estate for $5,000. Through her counsel, Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. Jacobi yesterday asked Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction restraining her brother, her stepmother, and the executor of her father's will, Mr. Karsch, from disposing of any of the funds of the estate pending an action she has brought to set aside certain deeds, and also that a receiver be appointed for the estate.

Peter Ranger, the father of the plaintiff, died in October, 1890, leaving an estate of some $40,000. His second wife, the defendant in this action, was given the dower right in the real estate, and the balance was to be paid to the son and daughter of the first wife, Anna, the plaintiff, and Peter, Jr. The son of the second wife was not provided for, the testator believing that the provision made for his mother was sufficient.

Anna alleges that a few months after her father's death she was asked to sign certain papers which she was told were necessary to settle up part of the estate. She signed. Later on she signed more papers. Now she says she has found out that the papers she signed were, first, a consent that the estate be divided into four equal parts, and the other signing away in a deed the interest in some real estate. She says that she never knew until a few months ago that her father ever left a will, and that, having confidence in her stepmother, she signed the papers without question. She has received $5,000 from the estate.

Some weeks ago a piece of property of the estate was sold, and when she asked for her share she was told that she had received all she was entitled to. Then she brought the action to enjoin all the parties from disposing of this fund and of the rest of the estate until a suit that she has brought to set aside the deeds and papers she signed can be determined, and her interest decided. It was stated that her share was about $17,000, of which she had received only $5,000.

The defendants make a general denial. They say that when the plaintiff was married, several years ago, she asked that her share be given her, and that some of the property was mortgaged to give her the $5,000. It is alleged that she was told that she might, in exchanging her interest, but she said that her husband needed the money and that she wanted it.

Judge Beach reserved decision.

THEODORE M. LEONARD'S COMPLAINT.

Attorney for the Hotel Majestic Says Managers Have Been Annoyed.

Counsel for the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, yesterday pitched into Theodore M. Leonard, before Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Leonard lives next door to the hotel in Seventy-second Street. He recently secured an injunction restraining the people in the hotel from throwing cigar stumps on his roof.

He said the cigar stumps were offensive to him, even though they were landed on his roof, where he couldn't see them unless he deliberately climbed up four or five flights of stairs. Mr. Leonard also protested violently that the hotel managers had disturbed his privacy and the enjoyment of sitting on his stoop by swinging an electric light within a few feet of his house.

Through his counsel, Mr. Leonard yesterday asked Judge Beach to make the temporary injunction permanent. The attorney for the hotel objected to any more injunctions, temporary, permanent, or otherwise, and asked that the one already obtained by the plaintiff be vacated.

"This man Leonard," said the attorney, "is playing the part of the dog in the manger. He has never gotten over the fact that, in the face of his objections, a hotel was built next to his residence. He seems to feel outraged that any one should dare use the street for any purpose outside of the lines laid down by him. Ever since the hotel has been opened he has worried and annoyed us with his petty and unfounded complaints.

"First it was the electric light, the carriageway, then débris thrown on his roof, and then the cigar stumps. We don't have a class of guests who throw cigar stumps out of the windows. Our patrons are among the best people in the city. The house, as it stands, cost $7,000,000, more in proportion to its size than any hotel in the world. We cater only to the best class of guests, yet, because of the insistent annoyance of this man, and in order to give him no excuse for continuing his silly complaints, we have been compelled to insult our guests who have rooms on the side of the hotel that overlooks his house. We have screened all their windows, and put up placards asking them not to throw anything out on his precious roof. The persecution he has subjected us to to gratify his spite has grown monotonous. We are tired of it, especially as we don't know what he will ask next, and we want it stopped, otherwise he may soon demand that we stop breathing the air that comes to us over his house."

The Court reserved decision.

WILL SETTLE DISPUTE FIRST.

Then Mrs. Dinckas Says She Will Lay Her Mother to Rest.

While the executors are fighting over her estate, the body of Mrs. Rosina Groetzinger lies in a temporary receiving vault in Woodlawn Cemetery awaiting burial.

Mrs. Ida Dinckas, her daughter, and one of the executors, says she cannot lay her mother to rest until the dispute in which she and her co-executor, August Shaffer, are engaged is settled.

Mr. Shaffer complained yesterday to Surrogate Fitzgerald that the settlement of the estate was prevented by Mrs. Dinckas, who had seized all the papers belonging to her mother. He asked for an order directing Mrs. Dinckas to deposit the papers where they could both get at them, and he suggested his office as a proper place. Mrs. Dinckas, through her counsel, objected. She said that she lived in Harlem, and as Mr. Shaffer's office is in the down-town district it would devolve a great deal of inconvenience on her if the papers are taken out of her custody.

Mrs. Dinckas is the principal heiress under her mother's will. She is left a life interest in $80,000, principal to go to her children after death, and $20,000 in cash.

The Surrogate reserved decision.

Want the Estate Settled Here.

The guardian of the infant children of the late Mary Larnac, through his counsel, Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, yesterday filed objections to the accounting of Charles Coudert, ancillary executor of the estate of Mrs. Larnac, in the Surrogate's Court.

Objection was made to the payment to the father of the children, Capt. Larnac, of $3,000, on the ground that no security was given to the children for the amount, and there was also an objection to the proposition to turn over the balance of the estate, amounting to $30,000, to Capt. Larnac.

Counsel for Mr. Coudert claimed that the Captain and the children were living under the laws of France, and that under this law the father was entitled to the estate, and did not have to account until after the children had attained their majority. After that he was liable for an accounting.

Counsel for the guardian wanted the estate distributed here. Decision was reserved.

Busy with Politics His Plea.

Jacob Berg, the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Eighteenth Senatorial District, was before Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to appear before Referee Mathew H. Hart for examination in supplementary proceedings in an action instituted by Lena Hart to collect a judgment of $80 and costs against him.

Berg claims that he paid the judgment immediately after the supplementary proceedings were begun, and would have done so before, but that Mr. Hart insisted that the money be paid to her personally. Berg was directed to appear for examination on Oct. 18 and to bring his bank books and books of account with him. His excuse for not appearing was that he was too busy with his political canvass. Judge Giegerich denied the motion to punish Berg on the condition that the defendant pay $12 referee's fees.

Pay for the Jaffray Receivers.

Judge O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the matter of the objections filed to the referee's report on the accounts of the receiver of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

The receipts of the receivers were $2,912,488.20, and the disbursements $2,286,884.81. Judge O'Brien says that he will allow each of the receivers per cent. of the amount of disbursements, which is 5 per cent. in all, or three receivers, and $2,000 to the attorneys.

Howard Jaffray, one of the three receivers, who was a member of the firm, is not to be allowed to draw his commissions until it is finally determined whether or not he is indebted to the firm.

Loses on the Second Trial.

The suit of Karl H. Blessing against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was dismissed on the second trial yesterday by Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court.

Blessing sued as administrator to recover $5,000 damages for the death of his son, Jacob F. Blessing, who was killed by one of the company's locomotives Feb. 3, 1892. On the first trial the plaintiff got a verdict for that amount claimed. This verdict was reversed.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—George Zahn, nineteen years old, of 7 East Broadway, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for robbery by Judge Allison in Part I., General Sessions. The complainant is Quen Jic Nam, a Chinese of 28 Henry Street, who alleges that he was attacked by four boys on Aug. 19 at Catharine and Henry Streets. They took a twelve-dollar pistol from his pocket. Zahn is alleged to be one of the four. He was arrested at the time, but discharged the next day in the Tombs Police Court. Quen Jic Nam is the Chinese interpreter in the Tombs Police Court.

—Letters of administration on the estate of William H. Brown have been awarded to his son, William H. A. Brown. The letters are granted to enable the administrator to bring a suit for $2,000,000 against the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The suit is to recover the value of some vessels which, it is alleged, were owned by the decedent and transferred to Commodore Vanderbilt for an alleged debt. The American Surety Company furnishes an administrator's bond of $4,000,000.

—The will of Benjamin F. Dunning, the lawyer, who died last week, was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves the income of $60,000 to his daughter Alice for life, and the residue goes to two sons—William F. and Frank Dunning—and a daughter—Mrs. Isabella D. Fowler. The personal property is valued at $25,000, and the value of the real estate is unknown. The two sons and Thomas P. Fowler are named as executors.

—Davison Brown and George A. Brown, partners, under the name of Stewart Brown's Sons, have brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Thomas Rainey to recover $10,686.54 as a balance due. The plaintiffs allege that they sold certain stocks and bonds for the defendant, and advanced to him $69,872.54. The defendant says that he does not owe the plaintiffs any money, and says that they are indebted to him to the amount of $12,800.80.

—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown, yesterday, David Carmine, Barney Curran, and Thomas McKenna, members of the "home-market gang," were convicted of having sold and passed counterfeit silver dollars. They were remanded for sentence. William Jarvis, one of the same gang, pleaded guilty. They were arrested July 11 last in a raid at 330 East Seventy-first Street.

—Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, has vacated an assessment made by the Tax Commissioners against the personal property of the General Electric Company, the tax being based on a valuation of $8,354,835. It is held that the company has no property here.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, after hearing the testimony in a suit brought by Mrs. Jennie W. Gunther against her husband, Philip T. Gunther, for an absolute divorce, said yesterday that he would grant the plaintiff a decree.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 771—Theodore Lambert, appellant, vs. George Barrett, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday of November next.

No. 366—James Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel S. C. McHarry.—Submitted.

No. 479—Clay Peters, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Dismissed for failure to print records.

No. 60—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, appellant, vs. the Chicago, Portage and Superior Railway Company, et al.—Argument continued by Thomas Wilson for the appellees, and concluded by Thomas Ewing and Milton I. Southard for the appellant.

No. 67—H. T. Cowley, appellant, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Argued by R. B. Blake for the appellant and submitted for the appellee.

No. 378—The United States, appellant, vs. Benjamin Healey.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellant.

The call for Wednesday, Oct. 23, will be as follows: Nos. 378, 3, (original,) 429, 196, 528, (and 529,) 424, 547, 514, 517, 493.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

25—Warth, executor, vs. Mack. 59—Roberts vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 87—United States vs. Lyon. 88—Crossen vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 91—Jacoby vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 106—Davis vs. Israel. 110—Same vs. Bowers. 111—Same vs. Mollenhauer. 115—United States vs. Hepburn. 116—Same vs. same. 32—Rouss vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 50—Lurman vs. New-York Times Publishing Company. 51—Wagner vs. same. 56—O'Keefe vs. Hingham Carpet Company. 57—Germania Bank vs. La Follette.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.—22—Volkman vs. Dehnhoff. 45—Maitland vs. Ascher & Pancoast Company.

STATE COURTS

COURT OF APPEALS.

In re application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New-York City to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to report on the construction of rapid-transit routes in lieu of obtaining the consents of property owners.—Order of General Term reversed, and proceedings remitted to that court in order that the application may be acted upon on its merits.

The People ex rel. the American Axe and Tool Company, appellant, vs. Controller Roberts; J. W. McDermott, appellant, vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company; William Kessler et al., appellants, vs. S. Levy et al.; in re application of Thomson et al., appellants, to float logs on Moose River; in re Perkins vs. James Gordon Bennett, appellant; Martha Haines and another and James M. Gans et al. vs. William A. Patterson et al., respondents; Elizabeth Patterson vs. Jane Thurber et al., appellants, and in re Thomson McCunn.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The United Glass Company, appellant, vs. Peter R. Sleight.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Robert Pitch Shepard et al. vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants; Charles A. Joslyn, appellant, vs. Ida G. Raymond et al.; Arthur W. Sheultes, appellant, vs. N. A. Sickles; Maria O. Simms vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Emily J. Charde et al. vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

H. Lindeman Company vs. Charles Bullock et al.—Judgment of General Term reversed and that entered on the report of the referee affirmed, with costs to plaintiff in all courts.

John Flood vs. Henry Van Wormer, appella nt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Judge Gray, all concurring, except Judge Peckham, who dissents on the ground that there is no evidence in the case showing any irreparable injury. The next session to commence in action that and upon recovery in that action then to remove the obstruction.

M. Fortunate vs. Thomas Patton, appellant, impleaded with Twelfth Ward Bank of New-York; Charles J. Close vs. E. K. Noyes, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. H. Blashfield, appellant, vs. the Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Argued by Franklin Pierce for appellant; Frederick F. Storke for respondent.

Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and others, appellants.—Argued by John M. Bernard for appellants; J. B. Ludlow for respondent.

The call for Wednesday is Nos. 300, 311, 279, 273, 282, 286, 275, 790.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Moore vs. Burnham. 2—Trevett vs. Doody.

Class IV.—3—Hughes vs. Smithers. 4—Robinson vs. Robinson. 5—Matter of Volckhausen.

Class VI.—6—Millis vs. Gardner.

Class VII.—7—Johnson vs. Canary. 8—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 9—Crow vs. Ellis. 10—New-York and Manchester Bleacher Company vs. Haffen. 11—Orr vs. Hackett. 12—Knox vs. McKeon. 13—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. People's Traction Company.

Class VIII.—14—Scerbe vs. Smith. 15—Matter of Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 16—Heyman vs. Ware. 17—Hatch vs. Seaboard National Bank. 18—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 19—Pesh vs. Palatine Insurance Company. 20—People vs. Donovan. 21—Same vs. McDonogh. 22—Newton vs. Lyman. 23—Kountze vs. Omaber. 24—Boskowitz vs. Lichtenhein. 25—Anthony vs. Eastman. 26—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 27—Matter Reynolds. 28—Shinkman vs. Journal of Finance. 29—Koch vs. Zink. 30—Bell Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 31—Matter of Peekamose Fishing Club. 32—Mann vs. Mann. 33—Ward vs. Garetts. 34—White vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 35—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 36—Carter vs. Vitx. 37—People vs. McCoy.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austen, receiver of taxes upon: 1—Benedict. 2—Benolt. 3—Blair. 4—Bock. 5—Callanan. 6—Deane. 7—Fenner. 8—Fine. 9—Gardner. 10—Gaynor. 11—Godfrey. 12—Goodrich. 13—Gorham. 14—Harland. 15—Harman. 16—Hollinshead. 17—Hood. 18—Hunt. 19—Industrial Development Company. 20—International Bank Note Company. 21—Jarvin Shafer Company. 22—Jenkins. 23—Kopper. 24—Lesster. 25—Lewis. 26—Loss. 27—Martin Process Fire Proofing Paint Company. 28—S. M. Bixby & Co. 29—New Roofing and Manufacturing Company. 30—W. F. Brown Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrer.—316—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company.

Law and Fact Calendar—Katzenstein Moshi vs. Menge, 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 1970—Geary vs. Gray. 443—Simon vs. Reichardt. 1978—Griffing vs. Crave. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher. 2101—Warnier vs. Boessnack. 2366—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 1528—Todd vs. Elghmire. 3304—Jennie Clarkson Home vs. Gilbert. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 3303—Martin vs. De Forrest. 2138—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 2538—Bendheim vs. Morrow. 2196—Jones vs. Leavy. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 2280—Same vs. Same. 2085—Kirkham vs. Bank of America. 2643—Edson vs. Partow. 3287—Ridgway vs. Symons.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Boekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6585—Hall vs. Tracy. 6586—Hall vs. Brooklyn Bridge. 2012—Harr vs. Ryle. 6415—Ferris vs. The Mayor, &c. 3442½—Silverman vs. Martin. 3443½—Same vs. Freech. 3444½—Same vs. Hamilton. 3445½—Same vs. Mentz. 3446½—Same vs. Bruckheimer. 3447½—Same vs. Behman. 3448½—Same vs. Goodwin. 3341—Zabriskie vs. Sonneborn. 3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3316—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 3571—Graves vs. Lewis. 3186—Page vs. French. 6041—Maddigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 3369—Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Company vs. Overton.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3117½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Oct. 24.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 28.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

48—Zimmerman vs. Gerzog. 49—Same vs. same. 23—Walsh vs. Calvin. 96—Sutherland vs. Gerety. 110—Berrian vs. Burridge. 94—Cahn, vs. Rubin. 1—Homans vs. Dounce. 5—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 21—De Ruyter vs. same. 22—Same vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

17—Valentine vs. Kennedy.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be taken from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1871—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1942—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Ballagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1538—Craig vs. Helpershanson. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1526—Kemelhor vs. Freischauer. 8188—Lane vs. Turner. 2855—Trowbridge vs. McClenehan. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1160—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1530—McGearty vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1246—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1234—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1667—Same vs. same. 1668—Same vs. same. 1669—Same vs. same. 1670—Same vs. same. 1673—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 626—New-York Press Club vs. Lloyd. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

484—Cantoni vs. Forester. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

985—Black vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1020—Jacobs vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1095—Clark vs. James.

SUPERIOR COURT — Trial Term — Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1852—Mabie vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 949—Baldwin vs. Eno. 742—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 971—Siefke vs. Siefke. 1473—Croft vs. Beach. 1249—Goodwin vs. The Mayor, &c. 915—Robin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Mc-Adam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

797—White vs. White. 900—Henry vs. Salisbury. 684—Pendergast vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 875—Shu vs. The Mayor, &c. 931—Albert vs. Sanford. 974—Montalbine Brain and Conduit Company vs. Dewsnap. 1333—Granite State Iron Works vs. Russell. 1128—Howes vs. McGrath.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Fitzgerald, A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John D. Jones, Amelia S. Smith, August Rutter, Harriet A. Noyes, Appolina Kessler. At 2 P. M.: Mary S. Burnett, Isaac Shidlowsky, Jane A. Dwyer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1083—Contested will of Louis Greenhurt.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 144—Elliott vs. Luengene. 483—Diamond Watch Company vs. Elsey. 72—Cooper vs. D'Auxey. 87—Kohn vs. French. 180¾—Gruber vs. Collins. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 275—Morris vs. Sweetser. 282—Michel vs. Fagan. 293—Kerweg vs. Otto. 115—Galligan vs. August. 333—Schneider vs. Leistner. 344—Powa vs. Duane. 360—Delacey vs. Orcutt. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 445—Day vs. Stutebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

2605—Hart vs. Tamsen. 466—Hicks vs. Wilmerding. 477—Garcia vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company. 478—Same vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 479—Same vs. Broadway Insurance Company. 480—Same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 1476—Groff vs. Hagan. 427—Bloomingdale Mining Company vs. Williams. 433—Tausek vs. Crompton. 437—McCoy vs. Crane.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

2520—Hart vs. Lazerus. 2423—Hudson River Beef Company vs. Lutz. 2405—Schmid vs. Barnes. 2071—Sneden vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 2689—Fromme vs. McCue. 2548—Connick vs. Richmond. 2384—Fuldner vs. Gluck. 2536—Raymond vs. Canary. 2698—Schaefer vs. Keve vs. Schmidt vs. Nelke Art Ltho Company. 2307—Goldman vs. Waldman. 2349—Same vs. same. 2230—Rosenwald vs. same. 1671—Hoffman vs. same. 2506—American Grocery Company vs. Herman. 2489—Funk vs. Goodman. 2328—Hilton vs. Hartwell. 2569—Hughes vs. Scott. 2528—Sutherland vs. Drew. 2317—Mylus vs. Zimmermann. 2269—Seymour vs. Eisner. 2465—Schwarznadler vs. Silverman. 2127—Vondersmith vs. Elliott. 2622—Cohn vs. Clark. 1827—Pakas vs. Farrell. 1001—Third National Bank of Boston vs. Evans. 2676—Lessner vs. Lutjens. 2107—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Davis. 2088—Bank of America vs. Woeffheim.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 487.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Alexander Meier. 2—John Madigan and Bernard Gallagher. 3—Arthur Collville. 4—Edward Kern. 5—John Bennett. 6—John Genheimer. 7—Abraham Laskowski. 8—Alexander Little and William Leder. 9—Charles W. Barring and H. Oliver Goldsmith. 10—Charles Pfeiffer. 11—Jessie Fairbanks. 12—Edward Foerster. 13—Jennie Schneck. 14—Charles G. Wilheamy. 15—William Hall. 16—A. Van Ness. 17—John Girullo. 18—Levi Hart. 19—Frederick Scherer and William Curnow.

Pleadings.—1—Martin Fuzsimmons vs. Schuman. 2—Thomas Patton, appellant, impleaded with Twelfth Ward Bank of New-York; Charles J. Close vs. E. K. Noyes, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. H. Blashfield, appellant, vs. the Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Argued by Franklin Pierce for appellant; Frederick F. Storke for respondent.

Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and others, appellants.—Argued by John M. Bernard for appellants; J. B. Ludlow for respondent.

The call for Wednesday, Oct. 23, will be as follows: Nos. 378, 3, (original,) 429, 196, 528, (and 529,) 424, 547, 514, 517, 493.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

25—Warth, executor, vs. Mack. 59—Roberts vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 87—United States vs. Lyon. 88—Crossen vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 91—Jacoby vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 106—Davis vs. Israel. 110—Same vs. Bowers. 111—Same vs. Mollenhauer. 115—United States vs. Hepburn. 116—Same vs. same. 32—Rouss vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 50—Lurman vs. New-York Times Publishing Company. 51—Wagner vs. same. 56—O'Keefe vs. Hingham Carpet Company. 57—Germania Bank vs. La Follette.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.—22—Volkman vs. Dehnhoff. 45—Maitland vs. Ascher & Pancoast Company.

STATE COURTS

COURT OF APPEALS.

In re application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New-York City to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to report on the construction of rapid-transit routes in lieu of obtaining the consents of property owners.—Order of General Term reversed, and proceedings remitted to that court in order that the application may be acted upon on its merits.

The People ex rel. the American Axe and Tool Company, appellant, vs. Controller Roberts; J. W. McDermott, appellant, vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company; William Kessler et al., appellants, vs. S. Levy et al.; in re application of Thomson et al., appellants, to float logs on Moose River; in re Perkins vs. James Gordon Bennett, appellant; Martha Haines and another and James M. Gans et al. vs. William A. Patterson et al., respondents; Elizabeth Patterson vs. Jane Thurber et al., appellants, and in re Thomson McCunn.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The United Glass Company, appellant, vs. Peter R. Sleight.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Robert Pitch Shepard et al. vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants; Charles A. Joslyn, appellant, vs. Ida G. Raymond et al.; Arthur W. Sheultes, appellant, vs. N. A. Sickles; Maria O. Simms vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Emily J. Charde et al. vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

H. Lindeman Company vs. Charles Bullock et al.—Judgment of General Term reversed and that entered on the report of the referee affirmed, with costs to plaintiff in all courts.

John Flood vs. Henry Van Wormer, appella nt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Judge Gray, all concurring, except Judge Peckham, who dissents on the ground that there is no evidence in the case showing any irreparable injury. The next session to commence in action that and upon recovery in that action then to remove the obstruction.

M. Fortunate vs. Thomas Patton, appellant, impleaded with Twelfth Ward Bank of New-York; Charles J. Close vs. E. K. Noyes, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. H. Blashfield, appellant, vs. the Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Argued by Franklin Pierce for appellant; Frederick F. Storke for respondent.

Philip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and others, appellants.—Argued by John M. Bernard for appellants; J. B. Ludlow for respondent.

The call for Wednesday is Nos. 300, 311, 279, 273, 282, 286, 275, 790.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Moore vs. Burnham. 2—Trevett vs. Doody.

Class IV.—3—Hughes vs. Smithers. 4—Robinson vs. Robinson. 5—Matter of Volckhausen.

Class VI.—6—Millis vs. Gardner.

Class VII.—7—Johnson vs. Canary. 8—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 9—Crow vs. Ellis. 10—New-York and Manchester Bleacher Company vs. Haffen. 11—Orr vs. Hackett. 12—Knox vs. McKeon. 13—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. People's Traction Company.

Class VIII.—14—Scerbe vs. Smith. 15—Matter of Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 16—Heyman vs. Ware. 17—Hatch vs. Seaboard National Bank. 18—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 19—Pesh vs. Palatine Insurance Company. 20—People

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Baltimore and Ohio to Operate on Staten Island.

NEW TERMINALS AT ST. GEORGE

Contracts Already Signed for the Construction of a New Station and Ferryhouse—Improvements at Tottenville Also.

Contracts have just been awarded for important railway terminal improvements at St. George, on Staten Island, which indicate that it is the intention of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to make that point its principal New York terminal for both freight and passengers.

General Superintendent Frank S. Gannon of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company—which is practically controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio—is authority for the statement that contracts have been let for the construction of a large passenger terminal and ferryhouse just south of the present ferryhouse at St. George. Colin McLean of New-York is the contractor. The new structure will cost in the neighborhood of $150,000. It will be two stories high, and will be chiefly of iron. On the first floor there will be a waiting room 50 by 75 feet in dimensions.

Superintendent Gannon says that trains will be operated from the new terminal next April. The present ferryhouse will be used as a freight station for the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Mr. McLean has contracted to build a new terminal station and ferryhouse at Tottenville, from which point the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company operates a ferry to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Contracts have also been made to double track the Perth Amboy Division of the road. It is said to be the intention of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to carry into effect its old project of conveying passengers across New York Bay, between Staten Island and the Battery, in fleet ferryboats.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE.

President Barlow's Annual Report—Good Prospects in View.

In the pamphlet report on the operations of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, President H. C. Barlow says: "Notwithstanding that the last year has been one of unusual depression, as well as one marked by fierce competition, all maturing obligations have been met, and the physical condition of the property has been greatly and permanently improved without the creation of any floating debt.

"The present outlook is most encouraging. There are evidences of improvement throughout the South, which, if realized, must largely augment earnings. The policy of permanently improving the company which was begun two years ago has been carried on during the last year. Equipment notes to the amount of $154,121.52 have been paid during the year, leaving amount outstanding $214,121, to be provided for during the next five years in annual payments. The complication arising under the alleged guarantee by the company of the principal and interest of Evansville and Richmond bonds is in process of adjustment. During January a settlement was arranged with a large majority of the Richmond bondholders. Under this agreement $1,000 in bonds have been exchanged for preferred stock. The wisdom of providing for Richmond charges, other than by a direct charge against Evansville and Terre Haute earnings, cannot be questioned.

"The result from the operation of the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad has been disappointing, owing chiefly to the impossibility of placing the output of coal as against the cheaper quality which has substantially driven block coal out of the northwest freight business."

The gross earnings of the Evansville and Terre Haute for the last year were $1,345,022, an increase of $242,893 over the previous year; the operating expenses were $1,067,952, and the net $277,069; the net earnings were $557,046, an increase of $29,510. Deducting the fixed charges, amounting to $570,952, a deficit is shown of $13,906.

Hearings by the State Board.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The State Railroad Commissioners gave an adjourned hearing this afternoon on the application of the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, which is to run from Hornellsville to the northern part of Pennsylvania, for permission to construct its line. Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield of Elmira appeared for the application, and J. H. Stevens, representing the Erie Railroad Company, was present in opposition. Decision was reserved.

An adjourned hearing was also given on a similar application of the Leroy and Northern Railroad, which it is proposed to construct at Leroy, N. Y. W. S. Thompson of Rochester appeared for the application, and Charles Neliany of Buffalo, attorney for the Erie Road, in opposition. Judge Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, also opposed the application, decision upon which was reserved.

Pennsylvania Not Enjoined.

The fight between the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Junction Railway Company in the matter of building a tunnel under the Pennsylvania tracks at Point of Rocks, N. J., came up before Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, last Monday, on the Junction Company's application for an injunction to prevent the Pennsylvania from interfering with the tunnel.

The Chancellor said he had concluded not to grant the injunction at present, but to hold it until the final hearing. Meanwhile, the rights of the Junction and National Docks Companies will remain as they are. Neither company, the Chancellor added, would be allowed to go any further than was arranged in the agreement reached at the time of the collision in August. The Chancellor then referred the matter to Vice Chancellor Reed, to take testimony.

Illinois Central and Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The long-pending controversy between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the City of Chicago was ended last night, when the Council adopted an ordinance embodying the terms of an agreement reached by President Fish and the Mayor, at their recent conference. The Mayor, in a drastic speech, pointed out that in the present depleted condition of the City Treasury this settlement was the best that could possibly be obtained, and would forever settle the whole matter. Under this ordinance, the railroad company will spend $1,250,000 in building sea walls and viaducts, filling in the lake front, and depressing its tracks. The Illinois Central will acquire nearly seven acres of additional lands while the city will also gain an important advantage.

Vanderbilts Sell Some Land.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 22.—Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt have sold to E. T. Brown of Huntington a tract of the old Wabash and Erie Canal land in the heart of that city for $10,000. The tract is 100 by 112 feet and includes the entire width of the old canal bed. The transfer indicates the abandonment by the Vanderbilts of the scheme to construct a railway along the old canal paralleling the Wabash Railroad.

Lehigh Valley Directors Approve.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at a special meeting held in this city to-day, approved the articles of organization of the proposed Joint Traffic Association, and authorized its execution by that company.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—William M. Murphy, William Carle, John B. Wigham, and William Anderson, Directors of the Dublin United Tramway Company of Ireland, who have been in Boston since Sunday, were the guests of the City of Boston yesterday. They are in the United States for the purpose of inspecting electric railways, with a view to supplanting horse power by electricity on Dublin tramways.

—Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company elected Directors as follows yesterday: William P. Anderson, Westerly, R. I.; Decatur Axtel, Richmond, Va.; George T. Bliss, New-York; C. H. Coster, New-York; Chauncey M. Depew, New-York; Charles D. Dickey, Jr., New-York; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Samuel Spencer, New-York, and Henry T. Wickham, Richmond, Va.

—Speaking of the Central Pacific's debt to the Government, C. P. Huntington, who is in San Francisco, says: "We want a reduced rate of interest and extension of time that shall give us a breathing spell during which we can pay the debt in installments. Bonds to run 100 years at 2 per cent. would be a safe, easy, and fair means of letting us settle dollar for dollar with the Government."

—For the next sixty days the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and "Soo" lines will give farmers a half rate on carload shipments of cattle and hops from St. Paul and Minneapolis to points in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The railroad companies desire that the surplus potatoes and grain be fed to stock, and this reduction is intended to encourage such practice.

J. Pierpont Morgan was interviewed in Minneapolis the other day on Senator W. E. Chandlers attacks on the new traffic agreement, and on Mr. Morgan individually as the leader of a gigantic railway conspiracy. He said: "I don't care what he says. I am here engaged in other business, and I am not going to say anything about it now."

—Some Western railroad men figure that the Canadian Pacific's refusal to join the new trunk line pool will prevent the successful operation of the agreement. The Grand Trunk, Michigan Central and Wabash, they claim, cannot afford to ignore the Canadian Pacific's competition.

Charles Wilberly, manager of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, who has been in this country studying American railroad methods for the past few weeks, sails from this port for Europe on the steamship Germanic to-day.

—Chancellor McGill of New-Jersey has appointed Counselor Wainwright of Manasquan referee for the South Jersey Street Railway Company of Point Pleasant. The company's liabilities are $140,000 and the assets about $70,000.

—A dispatch from Kingwood, West Va., says that the West Virginia Northern Railroad has been obliged to abandon all of its trains except one a day, because water cannot be obtained for the locomotives.

—The Florida East Coast Railway Company proposes to run a line of passenger steamers between Palm Beach and Nassau, N. P., beginning Jan. 15.

—Edwin Gould attended the annual meeting of the St. Louis Southwestern Directors in St. Louis last Monday.

APPELLATE SUPREME JUSTICES MET

Preliminary Steps Taken for the Preparation of General Rules of Practice for the Courts of the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Justices of the four appellate divisions of the Supreme Court in this State, created by the new Constitution, held a convention in the Senate library this afternoon.

The convention was held in pursuance of the provision of the code which provides that the Justices shall convene on the fourth Tuesday of October, 1896, and every two years thereafter, unless otherwise specially called together, to revise and establish rules not inconsistent with the code which shall be binding upon all the courts of the State, except the courts for the trial of impeachment cases, and the Court of Appeals, which rules shall be known as "the general rules of practice."

Those present were Justices Charles H. Van Brunt, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Edward Patterson, George C. Barrett, Pardon C. Williams, Charles F. Brown, Willard Bartlett, Charles E. Parker, D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon, John R. Putnam, George A. Hardin, William Rumsey, William H. Adams, and Manley C. Green. Those absent were Charles C. Dwight, E. M. Cullen, Calvin E. Pratt, and David L. Follett.

Justice Hardin of Little Falls was chosen to preside, and Marcus T. Hun of Albany, the present Supreme Court Reporter, was elected Clerk of the convention.

Justice Celora E. Martin of Binghamton, the Republican candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, submitted a revision of the rules to meet the requirements of the appellate divisions. They were read and referred to the special committee to be appointed to consider the subject.

Justices Hardin and Ingraham opened a discussion on the question of amending the rules so as to provide that counsel on both sides shall exchange briefs and points in cases in which they are interested before the appellate divisions of the Supreme Court, the same as is now the practice in the Court of Appeals. A spirited debate ensued, and the matter was finally referred to the special committee, to be appointed to consider changes in the rules. This action was not taken, however, until after a vote had been taken on the proposed amendment, to test the sense of the convention. This vote resulted as follows:

For—Justices O'Brien, Ingraham, Barrett, Williams, Parker of Owego, Landon, Hardin, Rumsey, and Adams—9.

Against—Justices Van Brunt, Patterson, Brown, Bartlett, Herrick, and Putnam—6.

The convention adopted a seal for each appellate division, which is similar to that used by the Supreme Court before 1846, but with different lettering for each division. The resolution unanimously selected Marcus T. Hun as Court Reporter.

Justices Hardin, Bartlett, Parker, Ingraham, and Rumsey were appointed a special committee to consider, revise, and prepare a compilation of rules as required by the code, and report the same to the next meeting of the convention, which was set for the first Tuesday in December next.

Nearly all of the Justices paid their respects to Gov. Morton during the day at the Executive Chamber.

Advance in Coal Prices.

Coal prices were advanced yesterday by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to $3.75 per ton for grate, $3.90 for egg, $4.15 for stove, and $3.90 for chestnut. Advances range from 25 cents to 40 cents per ton. They are said to be based on an urgent demand for coal.

The other companies will at once make a similar advance. Western prices were advanced $5.25 for grate and $5.50 for egg at Chicago, and to $4.15 for grate and $4.40 for other sizes at Buffalo.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Imperial Cycle Company of Lockport; to manufacture bicycles; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Schellkampf, William J. Voorhees, and Joseph A. Dietz of Buffalo, and William H. Hall and Elmer B. Woodcock of Lockport.

The Iroquois Cycle Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—William L. Wansenberger, William P. Dunberger, and E. Schlenker of Buffalo.

The Sterling Mills; to manufacture cotton and woolen fabrics in Ilion; capital, $30,000. Directors—Catharine Currier; Lucretia E. Wood of Utica, and William J. Jenney of Ilion.

The Forum Club of New-York City was incorporated to-day to maintain a clubhouse in New-York City. Directors—Joseph Goodman, George Moore, James Conroy, Samuel Brooks, and George Duncan.

The Imperial Music Hall Company of New-York City, to conduct a general theatrical and music hall business; capital, $100,000. Directors—David Kraus and Samuel Wank of New-York City and J. Charles Smith-Vassar Telephone Company, to manufacture telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus and electrical devices in New-York City; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—W. L. Beardsley, Frederick J. Winslet, Joseph F. Darling, Augustus N. Hand, Charles W. Dorland, and Edward Schmidt of New-York City, and Frank S. Pusey of Council Hollow.

Fred Fear & Co., to manufacture food products, drugs, and house-furnishing goods in New-York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—Fred Fear, W. J. Twiddy, and G. Lowenstein of Brooklyn.

The Kindling Wood Machinery Manufacturing Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. W. Bradley and George C. Currier of New-York City, and David W. O'Neill of Newark, N. J.

The Manhattan Development Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. Bracken and Edward A. Slattery, and Thomas H. Bakewell of New-York City.

Dempsey & Smith Company, to deal in stone and erect buildings in New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. W. Dempsey and John Smith of New-York City, and James A. Wylie of Avondale, N. J.

The Empire Asphalt Company of New-York City, to carry on a general contracting business in New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank A. McHugh and James J. Reid of New-York City, and George E. Law of Brooklyn.

The Economical Egg Beater Manufacturing Company of Albany; capital, $2,000. Directors—C. F. Rushmore, L. C. Warner, and J. S. Frost of Albany.

Frank A. Barnaby Company, incorporated; to deal in real estate on commission in New-York and Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank A. Barnaby of Plainfield, N. J.; Allen Rodgers, J. S. Lee, J. K. Atkinson, and H. R. Vankeuren of Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Transactions Reported by Brokers —The Sales Made in the Auction Room.

Mr. J. C. R. Eckerson has sold the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street, 74.7½ by 126.8¾ by 80 by 111.3.

Congressman H. Clay Miner is the purchaser of the Sutherland apartment house, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, recently reported sold by Herman Wronkow. Mr. Miner owns adjoining property.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold, to G. L. Lawrence, at $46,000, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Messrs. J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold, for Daniel B. Freedman, to D. D. Salmon, the four-story brownstone dwelling 146 East Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Mr. H. M. Denton has acquired the Astor apartment house, 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, an eight-story brownstone and brick dwelling, 75 by 90 by 100, in exchange for the old Sheriff Holman farm of about 1,200 acres, adjoining South Lakewood, N. J.

Mr. Douglas Robinson, who has been abroad for several months, will return to this city on the Umbria, due next Saturday.

The sale, by Mr. George R. Read, at 59 Liberty Street, to-day, of the four four-story and basement brownstone dwellings 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, with plot 66 by 95, will afford a rare opportunity to both speculators and investors to secure a bit of desirable property.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, at $13,500, to L. H. Kirchner, the leasehold of 415 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3, with five-story brick tenement.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $38,312.50, to the plaintiff, Bernard Galewski, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Lewis and Stanton Streets, 25 by 75.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $8,000, to D. Valenti, the two-story brick tenement, with store, 105 Park Street, south side, 92.4 feet east of Mulberry Street, 19 by 55.3 by 19 by 54.10.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, at $7,500, to Isaac N. Miller, representing some of the heirs, the plot on the north side of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 166.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50.4 by 38 by jog 5 by 133 by 50 by 133 by jog 5 by 10.6.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, auction sales, as follows: No. 2,146 Fifth Avenue, west side, about 70 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 20 by 75, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 235 East Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.4, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 549 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 33.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 15 by about 55 by 74, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 421 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 268 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,480.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bean, referee, 210 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 158 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 74 by 20.04 by 76, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,510.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, executrix's sale, 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, east side, 26.7 feet north of Fortieth Street, 66 by 95, with four four-story and basement brownstone dwellings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Jackson Avenue, south side, 297 feet west of Unionport Road, by B. Levy of 1,196 Madison Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

Grant Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of Unionport Road, by same, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $1,600.

One Hundred and Eighth Street and Madison Avenue, northwest corner, by Joseph J. Scribner and George Fennell of 101 and 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for four five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $79,000.

Marian Street, Catharine, Matilda, and Fulton Streets, William's Bridge, by James Alexander of Sixteenth Avenue, William's Bridge, for seven two story and attic frame dwellings; cost, 21,000.

No. 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, by Eliza M. Bailey, alterations to a three-story brick studio; cost, $1,200.

Crescent Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Herman Pfeifer, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $800.

No. 244 West Fourteenth Street, by the Demarest estate, alterations to a four-story and basement brick, stores, offices, and studios; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 268 and 270 Seventh Avenue, by Frederick Bick, owner; Leslie A. Ware, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick flat and stores; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 526 to 530 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Bucker, Revett & Loeb Company, alterations to a two-story brick furnace in factory; cost, $200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Thirteenth Street, north side, 97 feet west of Ninth Avenue, six two-story apartment dwellings, $28,000; Kate M. Hellen, owner.

South Ninth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Bedford Avenue, two four-story brick apartment houses, $27,000; Moller & Brother & Co., owners.

Harrison Avenue and Hooper Street, southeast corner, five-story brick tenement, $28,000; E. A. Peterson, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

123D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; William Arnold and wife to George W. Kitchell (Correction; see Oct. 19)

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; John Meagher and wife to Henry C. Zimmerman... 1

WALKER ST, s s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 60x106, and other property; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Julius Katzenberg..... 1

EAST 4TH ST, 289; William Prager and wife to Martin Challan and others..... 24,000

5TH AV, 44; William B. Dana to Charles F. Roe..... 72,000

13TH ST, 188 West; James L. McNeirny and wife to George A. Prochazka..... 22,500

31ST ST, 318 East; Anne E. Cool and others and Jane Forrest, individually and as executrix of Philip R. Forest, to Anna Betty and John Wynne..... 1

31ST ST, 310 East; same to Andrew P. Danell..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Maria Louisa Graff and husband to Alex H. Hamilton..... 1

26TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; same to same..... 1

31ST ST, 320 East; Anne E. Cool and others and Jane Forrest, individually and as executrix of Philip R. Forrest, to Anna Betty and John Wynne..... 1

31ST ST, 312 East; same to same..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Edward J. Berwind and wife to Alexander T. Van Nest..... 29,000

57TH ST, 329 to 333 West; Peter T. Rudiker and wife to Mary Harrison and Nancy Crozier..... 1

9TH AV, w s, 37.9 ft n of 46th St, 18.9x62.6; Julia Augsburger to Rachel and Hannah Augsburger, one-third part..... 5,000

93D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Mary Maloney to Mary Dempsey..... omitted

6TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Antony Wallach and wife to Adolph Wallach..... 1

53D ST, s s, 164 ft w of 4th Av, 16x100.5; Samuel Lederer and wife to Jennie A. Cutler..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to Saly S. Lilienthal. 40,000

118TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Louis P. Bach to Mary T. Schlosser..... 1

98TH ST, 145 West; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to Sarah E. Patch..... 7,500

121ST ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, and other property; Fitz Henry Wright and wife to Edward Tausky... 55,000

122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Bayly to John F. Bayly..... 17,000

147TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 54x99.11; George W. Ruddell to John Ruddell, jr..... 18,360

98TH ST, n s, 397.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27.6x113.6x88 irregular, No. 141 West 98th St; Theodore F. Hascall, referee, to Sarah E. Patch..... 7,000

98TH ST, 153 West; same to same..... 23,000

98TH ST, 145 West; Sarah E. Patch to Maria Gilmor..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of Edgecomb Av, 17.6x99.11; Petrona R. Hamilton and husband to John Glass, jr..... 1

118TH ST, 319 West; Henry A. Ficke to Caroline Ficke..... 1

149TH ST, n s, 317 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11; Phebe A. Kendall to Philipina C. Jacob and wife..... 15,000

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; John W. Haaren to Herbold Katz..... 22,000

102D ST, s s, 171 ft w of Central Park West, 27x100.11; Herman A. Bente to Philip Braender..... 1

LOT 1, map of 41 lots, situated on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, and fronting on Crotona Park and Parkway, 24th Ward; Hibbert B. Roach and wife to Helen J. Allcot..... 1,300

PARCEL on City Island, in Pelham, at n w corner of land conveyed by Horton, referee, to Joshua S. Banta, 135x121x137x129, with privilege to water front; Morris F. Kane, referee, to John P. Hawkins..... 1,910

LOT 199, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John de Santis and wife..... 390

LOT 93, map of Benson estate; Throggs Neck; Thomas J. Mohan and wife to William Torpay..... 150

POPLAR ST, n s, 175 ft w of Main St, 25x100.5; Walter L. Thompson, referee, to William J. Arnow..... 515

POPLAR ST, n w corner of Main St, 24.5x150; same to same..... 1,925

MAIN ST, e s, adjoining land x95.2 to 12 foot lane; Robert J. Vickery and wife to Heinrich Schmutsch..... 4,500

PELL PLACE, n w s of Lots 231 and 232, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 66.8x100; Jessie and George F. Wettje to Margaret M. Kaiser..... 2,300

128TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Clara Kern and Mary C. Behm to Mary S. Redding and another... 1

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.9 ft to Old Bloomingdale Road, x145x29.10x84.2x140.3 to beginning; Jacob A. Zimmerman and George B. McIntyre and wives to Mary E. Garrett..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 64.10 ft n of 161st St, 117x24 to 162d St, x 26x irregular; Ellen and Daniel W. Curtin to George J. Bultman..... 18,000

MOTT AV, e s, at n corner of land conveyed by Richards to Carley, 50x227 to New-York and Harlem River Railroad x51.1x217; Josephine Hunter to Christina Kohlhaas..... 1

165TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St, 25x98.3x25x100; Frederico Sonty to Walter W. Tayloe..... 1,150

LOTS 290A, 291B, 291A, 292A, 283, 286, 287, 255, 256, 257, 273, 274, 68, 172, 173, 174, 181, and 182, map of Edward T. Young, Springhurst; Terenee F. Maguire to Mary Maloney..... 1

TREMONT AV, s s, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x200; Frank Ramsteck and wife to Mary A. McCormack..... 2,800

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 173d St, 59.10x90x58x89.3, to Mill Brook, x irregular, and other property; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Walter S. Sheafer and others, trustees of Peter W. Sheafer. 1

Recorded Leases.

McGLYNN, Mary A. to Michael J. Quinn; 539 9th Av, 5 years..... $3,000

JONES, John J., trustee of David Jones, to Charles Schnabel; store, &c., 793 1st Av..... 900

DOUGLAS, Margaret K., to Jacob Herrlich; store, &c., 327 East 86th St, 3½ years..... 600

KATT, Barthold, to George Holsten; 49 Whitehall St, n e corner of Front St, 10 years..... 7,000

DUNNING, Benjamin F., to Henry F. Meyer; 23 Old Slip, 4 years..... 1,500

OHRY, Louise, individual and as executrix of Charles Ohry, jr., deceased, to Charles Sattler; 189 East 4th St, 2 stores, 3½ years..... 600

HOFFMANN, William, to John A. Waskerr; 722 10th Av, store, &c., 3 years..... 600

DECKER, David H., to Barthold Katt; 49 Whitehall St, n e corner of Front St, 2 years..... 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Frank B., and others to the Paterson Seney Hospital Association; s s of 81st St, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... $10,000

ALLCOT, Helen J., nad another to Maria Green and others, executors; Lot 1 of map of 41 lots on South Boulevard and Fairmount Av, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,500

AHRENS, Chernles, and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 87th St, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BETTY, Anna, and another to George H. Byrd; 312 East 31st St, 3 years..... 8,500

BURKE, Thomas E., to Union Trust Company of New-York; s s of Washington St, 17, and other property, 3 years..... 17,000

BETTY, Anna, and another to George H. Byrd; 320 East 31st St, 3 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; 318 East 31st St, 3 years. 9,000

BIGGIO, John, and wife to John W. Biggio as guardian; w s of Fulton Av, 359.4 ft s of 170th St, 1 year..... 6,225

CHALLAN, Martin, and others to William Prager and another; 289 East 4th St, 1 year..... 18,000

COHEN, Nettie, and another to Mary E. Richardson; n s of 130th St, 156 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 12,500

DANELL, Andrew P., to George H. Byrd; 310 East 31st St, 3 years..... 8,500

SAME to John Wynne and another; same property, 1 year..... 800

DEMPSEY, Mary, to Mary Maloney; n s of 93d St, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years.... 1,500

DE SANTIS, John, and wife, to E. B. Levy; Lot 109 of map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 240

EGERTON, Herbert, to Charles J. Hardy, as trustee; s s of 114th St, 105 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 20,000

FAY, Michael, and others to Katharine A. Kingsland; s e corner of Cannon and Stanton Sts, 5 years..... 40,000

FLANK, Charles, and wife to Henry Riffel; w s of 2d Av, 27.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years..... 17,000

SAME to A. W. J. Petrie; w s of 2d Av, 27.2 ft n of 84th St, 1 year..... 1,000

GARGETT, Mary E., to J. Zimmermann and another; n s of 98th St, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 20,000

GOLDBERG, Sigmund, and another to Samuel Louis; 165 West 23d St, 3 years. 10,000

GARGETT, Mary E., to Jacob A. Zimmermann and another; n s of 98th St, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 8,000

GLEASON, Elliott P., to Bank for Savings in the City of New-York; n w corner of Houston and Mercer Sts, 2 years. 150,000

GOLDBERG, Sigmund, and wife to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 165 West 23d St, 3 years 35,000

HUNTER, Josephine, to Annie Carter; s s of Mott St, adjoining land conveyed by Edward Richards to Carley, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 18,000

HAMILTON, Alexander H., to Douglas Merritt and another, executors, &c.; s s of 20th St, 110 ft e of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 18,000

HAWKINS, John P., and wife to Catharine Donohue and another; lot on City Island at n w corner of land conveyed by Elisha Horton, jr., referee, to Joshua S. Banta, 6 years..... 1,000

JOHNSON, Amund, and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of 169th St, 71.8 ft w of Simpson St, 1 year..... 3,750

KOHLHAAS, Christiana, and Josephine Hunter; e s of Mott Av, adjoining lands conveyed by Richards to Carley, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 6,000

KATZENBERG, Julius, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 9 to 13 Walker St, 5 years..... 135,000

KLINKER, John, and wife to Theodore M. Bertine; n w corner of Union Av and 85th St, 1 year..... 12,500

KOHNER, Marcus, and another to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.; s w corner of 1st Av and 1st St, White Plains...secures credits

LILIENTHAL, Saly S., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 511 East 81st St, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; n s of 81st St, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 2,000

MEYER, Nellie, to H. S. McLean; 106 West 72d St, 5 years..... 32,000

MONAGHAN, Martin C., and wife to Kate Casey; s s of 91st St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 16,000

MINOT, John C., and others to Union Trust Company; 214 Fulton St, 3 years.. 18,000

MORELL, Joseph, to Carmine Attillie; s s of 146th St, part of Lot 228, map of village of Mott Haven, installments... 400

McMAN, Amanda, to Theresa Cotes; n s of 105th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 9 years..... 17,200

MAYER, Nellie, to Henry L. Sprague; 106 West 72d St, 2 years..... 5,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to John R. Downey; 511 and 515 East 81st St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 25,000

MERRINGTON, W. E., to E. M. Perrin, as executor; s s of 43d St, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 35,000

McCORMACK, Mary A., to Frank Ramstick; s s of Tremont Av, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 18,000

McFARLAND, Michael, and wife to Peter McFarland; 1,150 5th Av, 1 year..... 500

OUTWATER, Annie L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 615 West 158th St, 4 years..... 4,000

PROCHAZKA, George A., to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; 128 West 13th St, 1 year..... 12,000

RYAN, E. Julia, to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, s w corner of 154th St, 1 year..... 2,250

STEINMAN, Theresa, to C. H. Capen; n s of 88th St, 408 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SCHWARZKOPF, Sigmund, and wife to Christian F. Zobel; w s of 1st Av, 46.11 ft n of 68th St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHMUTSCH, Heinrich, to Robert J. Vickery; e s of Main St, adjoining land of Thomas Jennings, City Island, 1 year. 2,000

TAYLOR, Walter W., to Frederico Monty; n s of 165th St, 107.8 ft e of Kelly St, demand..... 650

TODD, Edward, and wife to Sarah C. Ormsby; e s of 7th Av, 67.10 ft n of 20th St, 1 year..... 1,500

VALENTINE, Cornelius, and wife to Susan E. Hoyt and others; e s of West End Av, 23.2 ft s of 85th St, 3 years.... 2,000

ZUCCARELLO, N. Fred, to Louis Mayer; n e corner 5th Av and 58th St, installments..... 50,000

BAGG, Matilda McL. L., and another to Townsend Wandell, as executor; 135 West 48th St, 1 year..... 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AKER, Frederick, as executor, to Frederick Akers..... $2,500

BOSS, Frederick, to Jennie M. Brady..... 1,000

BUHLER, William, to Lucy A. Buhler.. 17,000

DOCHERTY, Lizzie, to James O'Keefe.. 4,750

HALL, Robert, to Frederick Bruce..... 4,500

HARRAUGH, Emma L. M., to H. D. Breuster..... 10,000

KUCHLER, Minnie, to Christiana Theurer..... 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to New-York Security and Trust Company..... 26,079

MOORE, Alexander, to Thekla Rohe..... 5,017

MARREN, Joseph, to Lena Marren..... 510

ROWLAND, James G., and another, executors, to Maria F. Bennet, (two assignments,)..... 4,591

ROSS, Reuben, to E. T. Shaw, and others, executors, &c..... 13,000

RUPPERT, Jacob, to Charles F. Boschen..... 6,000

THE AMERICAN CHURCH BUILDING Fund Commission to Matilda Weil and others..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Edward C. Fiedler..... 18,500

Lis Pendens.

22D ST, s s, 69 ft e of 7th Av, 18.6 ft front; Pedro B. Barrenechea against Manuel Swilla and others, (partition.)

104TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25 ft front;

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

EXECUTRIX SALE.
By Order of the Executrix of the Estate of Chas. B. Hart, Deceased.

Nos. 463 to 469 Fifth Ave.,
Between 40th and 41st Sts.
Four 4-story and basement brownstone residences.
PLOT 66 FT. BY 95 FT.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 4 1-2 per cent. if desired.
Maps and particulars at the office of FRANKLIN BEAMES, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, and of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or 1 Madison Av.
Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt. (4821)

A.—WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, beautiful four-story brownstone private dwelling

2,146 5th Av.,
BETWEEN 131ST AND 132D STS.,
modern high-stoop, basement, and cellar, trimmed in hard wood throughout, tastefully decorated, two bathrooms, three water closets, open fireplaces, stained glass, vestibule doors, plate glass mantel and pier, bric-a-brac mirrors, dumbwaiter, furnace, concreted cellar, &c.; full possession.
Maps at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 111 B'way.

A.—WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway,
Peremptory sale, choice dwelling investment,
235 EAST 58TH ST.,
between 3d and 2d Avs.,
three-story and basement brick dwelling,
16.8x45x100.
ARCHIBALD C. SHENSTONE, Atty.,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TIMOTHY COLE'S "CENTURY" ENGRAVINGS

OLD DUTCH AND FLEMISH MASTERS. Engraved by Timothy Cole. With Critical Notes by John C. Van Dyke, and Comments by the Engraver. Large 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $7.50.

The pleasure of the contemplation of this exquisite handiwork, (done originally for what is artistically the foremost of all American magazines, by perhaps the foremost of all American engravers,) as one goes through the pages of Mr. Cole's admirable book is mitigated by the sadness of the thought that with the passing of the men of the school of which Mr. Cole is so masterly and so eminently satisfactory an exponent there will be none to take their places.

The demand for the high-class line engraver on wood has almost ceased, and modern invention, combined with photography, has taken his place. The half-tone has practically superseded the boxwood block, and with the reduction of the expense, the excellence of the results, and the faithfulness in reproduction, many men whose names have been synonyms of artistic work and splendid efforts have found themselves almost without the means of a livelihood. So it is that we may not expect to see a younger generation following in the steps of their predecessors, where only uncertainty is possible, and where the remuneration, which, after all, must enter into the calculations, is problematical and by no means alluring. It is, however, useless to ignore the fact as it is hopeless to struggle against the inevitable, and it only remains to make the most of what we have and thoroughly to enjoy a contemporary whose work is always the most conscientious and artistic, and whose labors have been ever marked by strength, breadth, intelligence, and sympathy, combined with a fine technique and unusual skill with his tools.

It would seem quite impossible to carry wood engraving to a higher degree of perfection than that which Mr. Cole shows us in these thirty plates illustrative of the men of Holland and Flanders. They are uniformly of the highest degree of excellence in their execution, and they are the interpretations of one who has put himself for the time being in full sympathy and accord with the master whose efforts he has translated from color to black and white line. The engraver has done his work with loving appreciation of the artists' motives and ambitions; he has entered into the aspirations and the sentiments that have actuated these master minds, and he has infused into his block the enthusiasm and the naïveté bigness that stamp the originals as great art.

Nor is this accomplished by any trick or undue means. No tour de force does Mr. Cole give us, nor does he resort to unusual methods. He goes at his task honestly, quietly, and soberly. He is patient, painstaking, and in deadly earnest; but each cut shows the scholar, the searcher, the student, and the artist, who has thought out with exceeding care what the master meant, what his aims were, what most appealed to him, and what to him was of the greatest importance in the canvas. And as he has worked before the picture—for each plate was engraved in the gallery in front of the original—the very essence and soul of the painter has found its way on the wood, transmitted by the competent brain and the hand of the engraver.

Where the work is of such uniform excellence, it is hard, indeed, to allude to any special examples among the numerous reproductions. Rembrandt, the greatest of the Dutchmen, is here in the glory of his light and shade, the richness of his color scheme, and the splendor of his drawing and modeling. Frans Hals, the prince of the brush and the painter's painter, may be seen with all his breadth of handling and looseness of touch, while Boland Van der Helst, more finished; smoother in painting, more polished and elegant, if not so effective, is shown in his individual way.

Or, do we look at the genre pictures of that wonderful group of gifted, serious Dutchmen, Terburg, Metsu, Nicholaes Maes, Dow, Van Ostade, Peter de Hooch, and Jan Steen, how ably has Mr. Cole transmitted their strong personality, their exquisite finish, and fascinating detail. Take "The Spinner," by Maes; the "Lute Player," by Terburg, and the "Officer Receiving a Young Lady," by Metsu, and note the astonishing fidelity with which every well-known personal quality of the painter has been preserved. Observe the delicacy of the last-named picture and see the utter absence of anything finicky or little in the treatment, and remember the difficulty that the problem demands of doing all this on a surface less than seven inches long.

Prof. Van Dyke has done his share of the work admirably, and written his criticisms in sound, readable English, expressing himself simply, directly, and with rare discrimination and judgment. With an intelligent knowledge of what he is talking about, he carries the reader with him, explaining the process, the technique, and the results of the artists thoroughly, in a manner easy of comprehension to the layman and satisfactory to the connoisseur. His careful inspection and study of the canvases of these masters are quite evident in all he writes, and his knowledge of their art in all its smallest details of work is quite unusual. In printing, binding, and general make-up, the book is of a high quality.

TWO BOOKS OF VERSE

A Jingo One by Eric Mackay.

A SONG OF THE SEA, MY LADY OF DREAMS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Eric Mackay. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

It was a poet who once remarked that the casual word of a poet sometimes conferred immortality upon one who would otherwise have been shrouded in the mummy cloths of oblivion. Those who keep themselves informed of the progress of events in the literary world will remember that some time ago an English maker of verses addressed himself to Mr. Swinburne, whereupon that expert weaver of fugues in words, thinking "Will the high gods know or the great gods care?" replied to his admirer very briefly, "I never heard of you, Sir." And straightway the name of Eric Mackay resounded around the earth. He became famous—famous because Algernon Charles Swinburne never heard of him. Thus does a casual word from a poet make a man immortal. And now comes Mr. Mackay with a volume as one who should say:

> Carmina non prius
> Audita Musarum sacerdos
> Virginibus puerisque canto.

Whereupon the reader, perusing the pages with an ever-growing wonder, would quote from the same Roman: "Quo, Musa, tendis?" It was Hood who spoke of "a poet's wide possession of the earth." Mr. Mackay humbly admits that he does not enjoy that possession. It is the birthright of his native land, the mistress of the sea, and hence, by the application of principles clearly set forth by Capt. Mahan, of the earth and all that in it is. "A Song of the Sea, an Ode for Imperial Federation," is the title of the opening poem in Mr. Mackay's notable volume, and at the twelfth line it gets right down to business in this wise:

> They little know our England who deny
> The claim we have, from zone to furthest zone,
> To belt the beauteous earth
> And treat the clamorous ocean as our own
> In all the measuring of its monstrous girth.

That is good, fat talk. But it is mild and modest compared to what Mr. Mackay can really do at his best, say under forced draught. Then he reveals a speed like this:

> Our ways are on the waters wan and wild,
> When cloud on cloud up-piled
> Reveal the fume and frenzy of the blast
> That shrills and hurries past,
> As if to wreck a ship unseen of heaven,
> Ere yet the dreadful levin
> Rips up the dark with fingers as of fire;
> And there we sate our strength and our desire
> In thuds of storm and buffetings of fate;
> And there we conquer in the glad sun's ken,
> And there we lie unceasingly in wait
> For wondrous morrows unforeseen of men."

Note well the wildering waste of wonderful W's in that first line. No Eddaic bard ever sowed them with such alliterative skill, not even Wagner when he wrote:

> Weia! Waga!
> Woge, du Welle,
> Walle zur Wiege!
> Wagalaweia!
> Wallala weiala weia!

Remark also how the conjunction of sibilants in "fume and frenzy" suggests the hissing of the tempest. And, above all, study the subtle music of the rhyme of "Heaven" with "levin." And yet Mr. Swinburne never heard of him. O tempora! O mores! Ubinam gentium sumus?

"And there we conquer." Do we, indeed? On the deep, blue sea England conquers each and every time, and, therefore, she proposes to "belt the beauteous earth." And yet there is that homely, old America's Cup, with the ghosts of Cambria, Livonia, Genesta, Galatea, Thistle, Valkyrie II., and Valkyrie III. wandering hopelessly about it, waiting for the coming of the Distant Shore. Perchance Mr. Mackay has no sporting blood and does not keep himself informed as to international yachting. But surely he has heard about the British Navy—unless he is deaf. And he must have heard about such ships as the Java, the Macedonian, the Guerrière, the Frolic, and the Peacock. We admit that there was also the Chesapeake. But then we Colonial Americans do not claim that we always conquer in the glad sun's ken. Once in a while we do lose a single contest on the ocean, and we are not waiting for any "wondrous morrows unforeseen of men." They will arrive when England gets the America's Cup, and reconstructs her naval history. But let us hear the poet again:

> For when the century's tale is aptly told,
> This much will come to light;
> We were the first in fight
> And first in commerce all the wide world through.

The century referred to means the nineteenth, of course. Well, glory be to England, Waterloo took place in this century, and the transatlantic steamer service and the telegraph and the cable and a few little things of that sort came to life. And, of course, the Duke of Wellington was an Englishman, and so were Prof. Morse and Prof. Henry and Cyrus Field, we suppose. Anyhow they spoke English, and facts have no business to get in the way of a poet, not even such facts as the war of 1812, the Franco-Prussian war, or the recent difficulty between China and Japan. Mr. Mackay finishes his poem with the vigor of a boxer ordered to "shake hands and wind up":

> And this our glory still—to bear the palm
> In all true enterprise,
> And everywhere, in tempest and in calm,
> To front the future with unfearing eyes,
> And sway the seas where our advancement lies,
> With Freedom's flag uplifted, and unfurled;
> And this our rallying-cry, whate'er befall,
> Good will to men, and peace throughout the world,
> But England—England—England over all!"

And that is what he calls "good will to men." Peace will be throughout the world under those conditions when the lion and the lamb lie down together with—the lamb inside the lion. But enough of Mr. Mackay's patriotic poesy. Let us see what he can do in the way of a good, old-fashioned lyric. Here's a specimen from "My Lady of Dreams":

> Have you met in the glade,
> When the breezes are laid,
> The delight of my soul with her passionate eyes,
> That are large with the lures
> Of a love that endures,
> As an angel's, enthroned in the scintillant skies,
> Who has looked on the face
> Of the Giver of Grace?

We have not. But we once met a poem that ran something in this style. It contained these lines:

> The man doom'd to sail
> With the blast of the gale,
> Through billows Atlantic to steer,
> As he bends o'er the wave
> Which may soon be his grave,
> The green sparkles bright with a tear."

Of course, the "billows Atlantic" are the place where Mr. Mackay and his compatriots always "conquer in the glad sun's ken," but we beg to remind him that these lines on a tear appeared in a volume which prompted The Edinburgh Review to say that its poesy belonged to "the class which neither gods nor men are said to permit." The remark of that review made a poet of Lord Byron. We shall be much gratified if the remarks in this column should arouse Mr. Mackay to write an "English Bards and American Reviewers," and so make a poet of him. But we are harassed with doubts. Nothing seems likely to make a poet of Mr. Mackay—except possibly some "wondrous morrow unforeseen of men."

Verse Above the Average.

THE TOWER, WITH LEGENDS AND LYRICS. By Emma Huntington Nason. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

These poems are above the average verse that is so copiously launched upon the market. The author displays a warm and delicate fancy, and writes with a singularly happy choice of words and figures. The first poem, "The Tower," in which the personified Tower of Belus speaks, is a dignified piece of work, with some passages of uncommon strength. Occasionally, as in "Body and Soul," the author displays too great a readiness to fall into metaphysical reflection, but in the very next poem, "Two Faces," she redeems herself with a genuine lyric of real beauty. Most of the poems in this volume show deep womanly feeling, but the touch in some of them is almost masculine in its boldness. The fullness and loveliness of a woman's imagination, however, is shown in such a poem as "A Child's Question," and that is, perhaps, the author's truest lyric.

BIRDS ALONG OUR SHORES

NORTH AMERICAN SHORE BIRDS. A History of the Snipes, Sandpipers, Plovers, and Their Allies, &c., &c. By Daniel Giraud Elliott. 8vo. New-York: Francis P. Harper.

The observer who may be only a little ichthyological, has less trouble in specifying fish than has a person slightly ornithological, in identifying with some precision the shore birds he may come across. Generally, we lump together the shore birds, and say they are plovers, or snipe, or sandpipers, or curlews, and blunders are frequent. Prof. Elliott's volume may not be written for the learned and experienced ornithologist; neither is it what is called a field book, but it is written for two classes—"the sportsman and those who love to study birds in their haunts."

The author gives short but exceedingly accurate life histories of the birds which are found along the coasts and on the prairies; those that fly by the lakes and on the seaboard, and then, again, that great variety of birds which "wander along the beaches, on the banks of streams." The book itself avoids scientific treatment, but all pains have been taken in text and illustrations to present birds in such a way that there can be no error as to their individuality. You may not, however, write a description of any bird without including some specific terms, for not to use them would lead to confusion, or, at the best, to long-winded sentences. Take a snipe, or any other bird; you must know what are the tarvus, scapulars, axillars, and primane, so that the non-ornithological can understand these, for there are close on to fifty special parts of a bird. Having the book before you, and the picture given of any bird, you can follow exact descriptions. By a little practice all the parts become familiar.

As to the snipes, sandpipers, plovers, and their many allied forms, they all belong to the family of Limicolae—which, literally translated, means "birds living in the mud." We call them shore birds. The relationship between these shore birds and gulls, cranes, and bustards is fairly close. There is one exception, and that is that curious Mexican bird, the jackana, which has a double cousinship to both the plovers and the rails. Structures differ materially, but general habits are the same. Taking snipes and sandpipers, the bills distinguish the first from the second. Both the bills of these birds are long, often flexible, while the plover has a shorter and more pigeon-shaped bill. Formerly there were distinctions made as to toes. The want of a hind toe on many kinds of plover is, of course, characteristic, but "it must not by any means be relied upon as sufficient; for some, even tree plovers, have at least the hind toe in a rudimentary form, and certain species of the other divisions are without any vestige of a hind toe."

As to feathers, there are many changes in these birds. The woodcock and tree snipe show no change during the year, but with many of the family there are slight variations with the seasons. "Only in occasional instances do any brilliant and conspicuous colors appear, but as a rule the combinations of various tints, and the distribution of even strongly contrasted tints, are so beautifully arranged and harmoniously adjusted that all the species present a most attractive appearance and constitute very agreeable features in the landscape."

To explain Prof. Elliott's method, let us take the fairly well-known bird Wilson's snipe, commonly called the English snipe. Just like all fish as to names, Wilson's snipe has any number of aliases. It is called in the United States the jacksnipe, bog, marsh snipe, alewife bird, shadbird, shad spirit, guttersnipe. It may be said to nest all over the Northern United States, and the range is from 42 degrees north to somewhere within the arctic circle. It is a migratory bird, and is found in South America. It is in greatest abundance in the United States in September. It has left the North, where food was scarce, to find in the South its accustomed worms and insects. Its flight is peculiar. As all young sportsmen know, its zigzag flight makes it a hard bird to hit. When out of your reach it will fly straight enough. On a hot and quiet day, the Wilson snipe lies close to the ground, and seems disinclined to move, so that you seemingly almost tread on one before he zigzags away. But on a windy day, when the sky is overcast, he seems uneasy. The gunner sees the birds take wing away off ahead of him, and, going like arrows, are soon out of sight. "It is best to hunt them down wind, so that when the bird rises, it will be against the wind and toward the sportsman." As the snipe crosses, then comes the gunner's chance. Many a snipe shooter's experience has been that at the first the birds will rise up from the high grasses in numbers. Prof. Elliott says they sometimes will settle down again, but that does not mean that you can bag the birds. At a second gun-fire, they are off once more, and soon out of sight.

Nothing is more elegant than the method of a snipe's feeding. It is daintiness itself. It may be a voracious bird, but in securing its food, it is wonderfully quick and graceful. Like the woodcock in the Autumn, it turns over the dead leaves in its search for worms. From the South it returns to its breeding grounds in the far North about February, and it is rare to see a Wilson snipe South as late as May. In its migration it selects the night when there is a bright moon.

LITERARY NOTES

—Frederic Harrison has in hand a biography of William the Silent, and is about to visit Holland to study portraits, manuscripts, sites, and books connected with his history.

—Mr. Edward Arnold, the English publisher, who has recently established a branch in Fifth Avenue, is about ready to bring out, in book form, his reminiscences of Jowett contributed by Mr. Tollemache to The Journal of Education.

—John Vance Cheney's new book, "That Dome in Air," which Messrs. McClurg of Chicago are to issue, comprises reviews of the works of Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Whitman, Blake, Cowper, and Wordsworth.

—The reminiscences of Field Marshal Lord Roberts are soon to be published in London under the title, "Forty-one Years in India; Subaltern to Commander in Chief." There will be two volumes, illustrated with maps or plans of Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Kabul, and Kandahar, together with numerous portraits.

—Percy Fitzgerald, who wrote a biography of Sterne many years ago, has prepared a new edition, in which are included letters and the material that has come to light in later years. The work has been so thoroughly done over as to be almost a new book.

—The Athenaeum announces that John Murray "is going to bring out an edition of that immortal work, 'The Bible in Spain,' revised by the late Mr. Ulick Burke." It will comprise two volumes, and will contain illustrations.

—The new jungle book, by Rudyard Kipling, will be issued by the Century Company on Nov. 10. The initials, head bands, and other ornaments have been designed by Mr. Kipling's father.

—The Frederick A. Stokes Company announce "The Laureates of England," by Kenyon West; "Rhymes and Roses," verse by Samuel Minturn Peck, and "Whist Tactics," by Mr. Foster.

—The Century for November will contain papers by Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Gov. William E. Russell on "The Issues of 1896." An advance announcement of the papers says both writers believe the financial question will overtop the tariff in importance, and each thinks his own party will speak emphatically and without compromise in the matter. Mr. Roosevelt hopes that the Republican Party will make an aggressive fight on the question of America's foreign policy, and says that we should build a first-class fighting navy and annex Hawaii at once. He enforces upon Republicans everywhere that they must stand for law and order. Ex-Gov. Russell denounces the growth of the spirit of jingoism, and says that the true American spirit would urge us to a "vigorous prosecution of the pursuits of peace," and competition with all nations in the markets of the world; but not to follow their bloody footsteps in a struggle to conquer or control lands or peoples beyond our borders.

—It is understood that no recent series of papers in The Atlantic has attracted more attention than has George Birkbeck Hill's autograph series. In the November number will be printed the last of them.

—An Iona cross, with plain names and dates, will be set up at the grave of Prof. Blackie.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT. A Dispassionate Survey of President Buchanan's Administration, from 1860 to Its Close. By Horatio King. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SPEECHES. Compiled by L. E. Chittenden. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

ELSIE'S JOURNEY ON INLAND WATERS. By Miss Martha Finley. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

QUARTERDECK AND FOK'SLE. Stories of the Sea. By Molly Elliott Seawell. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.25.

A DASH TO THE POLE. By Herbert D. Ward. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.

THE GURNEYS OF EARLHAM. By Augustus J. C. Hare. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A SHERBURNE ROMANCE. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

STORIES OF THE WAGNER OPERA. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE DESERT SHIP. A Story of Adventure by Sea and Land. By John Bloundelle-Burton. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

PAUL HERIOT'S PICTURES. By A. McLean. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

GYPSY'S COUSIN JOY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. New edition. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE CHAIN OF GOLD, OR IN CRANNIED ROCKS. A Boys' Tale of Adventure. By Standish O. Grady. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

WITCH WINNIE AT VERSAILLES. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE SECRET OF THE COURT. A Romance of Life and Death. By Frank Frankford Moore. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE ACADEMIC FRENCH COURSE in Accordance, With the Latest Grammatical Rules Adopted by the French Academy. By Antoine Muzzarelli. Second year. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

WHITE TURRETS. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

WILMOT'S CHILD. By Atey Tyne. 18mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

WHIT OR BUMBLEPUPPY. Thirteen Lectures Addressed to Children. By Pembridge. Revised and enlarged edition. 16mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

CONTES ET LEGENDES. (Eleventh part.) Par H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

THE NOVELS, TRAVELS, ESSAYS, AND POEMS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. The Thistle Edition, from new plates by De Vinne. 8vo. Vols. I. to IX., inclusive. To be completed in sixteen volumes. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Sold only by subscription. $2 per volume.

CHESS NOVELTIES AND THEIR LATEST DEVELOPMENTS. By H. E. Bird. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

A MAN AND HIS WOMANKIND. By Nora Vynné. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LADY OF THE LAKE. Edited by James Arthur Tufts. 18mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

A DAUGHTER OF THE TENEMENTS. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.75.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS. By Charles F. Richardson. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

THE THREE APPRENTICES OF MOON STREET. From the French of Georges Montorquiel. With illustrations. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF VERTICAL PENMANSHIP. Prepared by Anna E. Hill. Small quarto, eight parts. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.

FIFTY SELECTIONS FROM VALERIUS MAXIMUS. Edited by Charles Sidney Smith. 16mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 25 cents.

THE WISH. A Novel. From the German of Hermann Sudermann. 12mo. New-York: Buckle, McNally & Co. 75 cents.

THE ESSENTIALS OF ARITHMETIC. Oral and Written. Book II. For Upper Grades. By Gordon A. Southworth. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 60 cents.

A FIRST BOOK IN GREEK. By Frank P. Graves and Edward S. Hawes. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.

LABORATORY EXERCISES IN CHEMISTRY. By Edwin J. Bartlett. 12mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 50 cents.

THE LIVES OF CORNELIUS NEPOS. Edited by Isaac Flagg. 16mo. New-York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 90 cents.

A PRISONER'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Exciting Scene in the Corridor of a Newark Station House.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 22.—Bruno Mantey, a German, twenty-one years old, of Danbury, Conn., made a desperate effort to kill himself to-day while in the custory of Policeman Feipel.

Mantey was arrested for fraud in connection with a money order. Policeman Feipel had him handcuffed by the right arm, and had placed him safely inside the corridor of the Fourth Precinct Station-house. He was waiting for a chance to have him examined. The left hand of the prisoner was free. He put his hand inside his coat and took a pistol from his vest pocket. Then he put the revolver to his left temple and fired. The policeman did not know what he was doing until it was all over.

Mantey dropped to the floor, and instantly everything was excitement in and around the stationhouse. Mantey lay bleeding on the floor, and Dr. Webner was sent for. He attended to the man until an ambulance arrived, when he was taken to the hospital. There it was stated that he might recover.

Premature Exculpation.

From Harper's Round Table.

Little Margaret—Mamma, I 'jes believe 'twas Johnny 'at broke my doll.
Mother—Why, dear? What makes you think so?
Margaret—'Cause he said he did'nt 'thout my askin'.

THE METROPOLITAN COMPANY BEATEN

It Must Pay Damages for Running in Front of the Standard Theatre.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the lower court in the case of Robert F. Shepard and others against the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another company, appellants.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the General Term of the Superior Court of New-York City, affirming a judgment of that court restraining the defendants from the further maintenance and operation of their elevated railway and station in front of the Standard Theatre, unless, within a time fixed by the judgment, they pay to the plaintiffs the sum of $14,000 for the easements of light, air, and access taken by the railway and station. The judgment further awards to the plaintiffs the sum of $10,284 and $762 costs.

Legislative Librarian Chosen.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Edward O. Durand, a post graduate of Cornell University, has been appointed from the non-competitive civil service list as legislative librarian in the State Library.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct